CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 92 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore. Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Awa Maru	I. Nerei	6,028	18th ap	4th May
*Heiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th „	30th Apl.
†Kasuga Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	30th „	4th May
Yahoshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st „
Tambo Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	15th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End „	Beg. une

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
22nd April	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th „	MANTUA †	10,902
6th May	MOREA *	10,911
13th „	KALYAN*	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th „	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th „	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th „	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA, †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN, * DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	*MANILA	8,303
15th „	ADURA	8,975
29th „	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th „	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
19th April.	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
20th „	*AMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
21st „	LINGA	Karachi direct.
21st „	CHAKDARA	Busra direct
24th „	LHASA	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
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Telephone No. 1260.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
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A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Moraji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,396
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8/4
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 1,00,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 5,00,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all-round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
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POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

BANKING,

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD,
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	24,000,000	„ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,960,000	„ 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
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STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
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PARIS: 5, Rue de Helder.
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INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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or The Chief of Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road, Hydrabad Deccan.)
G. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

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CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
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1st Class	.. 75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	.. 50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	.. 40—	2—0

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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J. S. MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2469.

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Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), their auction rooms, next to the Post Office on Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Gibbon and Co., of London and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Krishnadas Brothers (Messrs. K. D. Brothers) of Churney Road the following:—
8 Parcels films and posters, film "Stella" about 5150 ft.,
Parcels films and posters, film "Hard Cash" about 5133 ft. from Lionel Phillips and Co., with Exclusive Exhibition Rights for India, Burmah and Ceylon only
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 538.
1 copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 539.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 540.
From Tropical Film Co., Ltd.
1 Parcel Film Billie Rhodes Comedy "Putting her foot in it".
1 Parcel Film Billie Rhodes Comedy "Her Disengagement Ring."
1 Parcel Film Billie Rhodes Comedy "Tom Dick and Harry".
From Philips Film Co.
1 Parcel Cinema goods from Walterdans and Co., Ltd.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Piano sliding dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, English ice refrigerator, etc., etc.
On THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, Household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, Swee-toned cottage piano, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, gramophone with records, glass door show cases, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, English Ice Refrigerator, fine glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.
Catalogues will be published and property is opened to view.
1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order.

BONAFIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano Singer Sewing Machine A. C. Electric Table fan, Large size Electric stove with oven, American Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall Lamp, Platedware, Silverware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at Tyeb Terrace Walkeshwar Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of oval dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano Singer Sewing Machine, Wall Clock, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables Electric A. C. Table fan, Electric Large size stove with oven and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, silverware, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of R. B. Shepherd, Esq., Asst. Manager, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.
Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Send testimonials and particulars to Box No. 7944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12699

WANTED—A TENNIS MARKER for the Deolali Club, pay up to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply HONY. SEC., Deolali Club, Deolali.
A C12727

WANTED.—Energetic INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS and SALESMEN for various brands of our toilet, Bar and textile soaps. Apply Box No. 7956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3412

WANTED—For a Film producing Co. A good OPPERATER, who must be a good Mechanic. Good prospects. Stating terms. Apply sharp, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Lotus Film Co., Hyderabad (Deccan).
A R3413

WANTED—An experienced Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for working Steam Road Roller. Apply immediately to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Surat and Broach District, Surat, with original certificates, stating pay required.
A R12725

WANTED in Bombay for Secretarial Work, a Gentleman fully conversant with Native States Administration, whole or part timed. Apply stating experience and Terms Box No. 7948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12716

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WANTED.—SHORTHAND-TYPIST with good general education and previous experience of Solicitor's line. Speed and accuracy essential. Salary according to qualification. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road.
A C12733

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A C12556

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

WANTED AT ONCE.—Good, experience MEN for Process Block Making, PRINTERS, Half Tone Etchers and Operators, Line Etchers, Engravers, Misteries and Pruvers. Apply personally to THE ALLIANCE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, LTD., Caxton House, (Top Floor) Frere Road, Bombay.
A C12746

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TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

TO BE LET—BLOCKS from Rs. 75 to 350 near G. I. P. Dadar Station. Apply No. 9, M. G. NAGINAWALLA.
C R3408

TO LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS in Fort. Apply DHUNJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 137-39, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.
R3411

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly built building, 3rd and 4th floors. Renti Re. 145, 155 per block, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharck Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R3363

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 2,750 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12728A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY, CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.

Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
12740

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

BOILERS LANCASHIRE new, all sizes and pressures FOR SALE at greatly reduced prices, ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
K R3402

LOOMS FOR SALE—43 of 28in., 50 of 32in., 7 of 36in., 18 of 40in., 4 of 45in., total 122, can be seen in working order. Apply Box No. 7945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3384

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. Expert tutors of Typewriting by Touch System at very moderate rates. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies stocked. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy new, rebuilt, little used or second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
W

PUBLIC NOTICES

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on a salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem.

Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.

The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.

Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.

The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
C12726

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 18/21, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 19th April, 1922, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the Year ending 31st December 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Year 1922 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, 1922, to 30th April, 1922, both days inclusive.
C12678

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Awa Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Fricson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scidia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

On and 1st Map 1922, the revised bases for charging 1st, 2nd and 3rd class single jourdey fares over this Company's Broad and Metre-gauge Sections, including Branches will be as follows:—

Broad and Mitre-gauge.

			Present. Per mile Pies	Revired Per mile Pies
First class	..	For the first 300 miles	24	30
		For any additional distance	18	18
second class	..	For the first 300 miles	12	15
		For any additional distance	9	9

			Present. Broad-gauge Per mile. Pies.	Metre-gauge Per mile. Pies.
Third class	..	By Mail..	3½	3½
		By other trains	3	3

			Revised: Pies	Pies
		By Mail or Fast Trans :—		
Third class	..	For the first 300 miles	4	4
		For any addftional distance	3½	3½
		By ordinary trains :—		
		For the first 300 miles	3½	3½
		For any additional distance..	3	6

The charge for SEASON TICKETS over the Bombay Local Suburban Section (Colaba to Virar inclusive) will remain unaltered at present.

E. T. ROBINSON.
Ag. General Traffic Manager

Bombay 13th April, 1922
c. 12743.

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less Income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day above-mentioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per sent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 26th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exhanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.

NOTE:—Any number of Debentures can be consolidated in one Debenture upon the request and at the expense of the Debenture-holder.
C12489

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

GERMAN MARKS.—Surely your friends must have told you about the profits they have made on their investments. Why lag behind? Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., of 24, STRAND ROAD, Calcutta, will help you. Why not secure their services by dropping a line. Do it now.
C12689

NOTICE.

POLISH BONDS. Sure Investments Yielding interest plus a chance of WINNING a BIG PRIZE every SATURDAY. WHY not participate and try to brighten your HOME without any risk or loss? Messrs. POWELL NEWTON, LTD., of 24, STRAND ROAD, Calcutta are ready with their excellent services free of cost to help you. Write them now.
C12688

OOTACAMUND TO LET.

ROSSMOYNE. Large commodious fully furnished bungalow with cottage suitable for Princes or large families, drawing, dining, sitting, Office and pantry rooms, 4 bed rooms, 3 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, Kitchen, Stables, immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND CO. Sollicitoros, High Court, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C12709

S. D. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR or a LECTURER in Commerce, fully competent to teach the following subjects to Commercial Diploma Classes and later on Some of them to Bachelor of Commerce Classes.

1. Commercial Geography and History.
2. Business Methods.
3. Shorthand and Typewriting (including Mechanism. He should be able to look after the machines and keep them in good condition).

Only gentlmen with experience of teaching the Diploma or Bachelor of Commerce Classes need apply.

Starting salary ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 according to qualifications with future prospects and Provident Fund benefits.

The following information should be given:—

Qualifications—Degrees and Diplomas.
Age, Experience of teaching and of Business, (if any).
Subjects taught and salary expected.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and selected candidate may have to come for an interview at his own cost. Applications accompanied with testimonials to reach the Principal by the 30th April, 1922.

(Sd.) VIKARMAJIT SINGH M. L. C.
(Rai Bahadur).
Secretary.
S. D. COLLEGE Committee, Cawnpore.
C12724

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Badham Pile Building, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, 1922, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Revenue Accounts and and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hubib Currimbhoy and Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Managing Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April to 10th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

J. C. S. & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C1733

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

A WEEK MORE

"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"

The great devotee of Gujarath in 7 Reels
Produced by National Film Company
Directed and Photographed by Mr. S. N. Patanker

COMING
Pathe Production
THE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHT
The most powerful story in 9 Reels

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday & Monday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M
Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

IMPERIAL

NEXT WEEK
PATHE'S LATEST & GREATEST PRODUCTION
The Tales of
"One Thousand and one Nights"
(In Pathe Colour)
BETTER THAN
"SULTANESS OF LOVE."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE AND AN ALL STAR CAST.
The most Gorgeous and Ambitious Production of the year.
NEXT WEEK *NEXT WEEK*

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
MAHARASTRAS
Greatest historical production
"DAMAJI"
THE GREAT SAINT OF DAMAJI
He lived to face famine.
He gave good food to thousands when ever herbs were denied to mankind.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT
DON'T MISS IT.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(Charni Road)
K. D. & BROTHERS, Present
THOS. H. INCE'S UNIQUE FILM
CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION
10 Parts
It has very great lessons to impart.
Educative force is wonderful introduction of Christ is very marvellous.
ITS MORAL TONE IS VERY EFFECTIVE
SEE IT NOW
LAST CHANCE TO HAVE A PEEP OF 1914 ONCE AGAIN.
TIME AS USUAL

GLOBE CINEMA

LAVA-KUSH
FROM THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
& THE RAMAYAN.
TIME AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"SOME BRIDE"
Featuring
WINSOME VIOLA DANA.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. M.
FLORENCE REED
In a Magnificent production of a tremendous story
"THE ETERNAL SIN"
Adapted from Victor Hugo's Great French Drama
"LUCRETIA BORGIA"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Great Hindu Epic
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest.
This Week 2nd Instalment.
(Parts 7th to 11th)
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages
Gorgeous Scenery.
Ancient Temples
Wonderful Illusions
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All Lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this Stupendous Production.
The First Indian Serial.

THE "STAR"

presents
To-night! and This Week!!
A Unique Historical MILLION-DOLLAR Picture
"THE REDEMPTION OF MARY MAGDALENE"
Showing Mary's Associations with Christ.
Complete 8 Parts. Full Story.
A Unique opportunity for Lovers of Truth. Every son and daughter of Christianity must NECESSARILY see this Splendid, Highly Instructive and Most Inspiring subject.
On Special Request of our patrons and public we have arranged to exh bit complete story in 8 parts This Week.
SEE IT AT
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special "Ladies" Show Every Thursday at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road,
Wed. 19th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit Manapman Acts 5
Saturday 22nd April 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit Draupadi Acts 3
Sunday 23rd April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit Ekacha Pyala Acts 5
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½
1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets can be had at Nana Shankarsheth's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station,
Proprietor:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under public patronage
Lalitkala Darshak
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHOSALE, Esq.
will stage at
Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
on
Wednesday 19-4-22, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN.
Saturday 22-4-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Sunday 23-4-22 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHI MAHATWAKANKSHA

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on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

SALVED TIMBER.

A number of logs have been salved by the undersigned within and around the Bombay Harbour limits and are at present lying in their possession in Sewree Pond.

Notice is hereby given that the above logs, if not claimed and the salvage and the expenses due thereon paid within 14 days from this date, will be sold in order to defray expenses incurred.

All available particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD.,
Home Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th April, 1922. C12735

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BURMA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Bombay.
17th April, 1922.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th day of April, 1922, to the 6th day of May, 1922, both days inclusive for the preparation of warrants for the Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1921, payable to shareholders registered on the 24th day of April 1922.

Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April, 1922. C12748

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS CO., LTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that 16 shares of the above company numbered, 16407 to 16417, and 19353 to 19357, standing in the name of Mr. A. B. Oliphant in the company's books have been LOST MISPLACED or DESTROYED.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the registered office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon, Building, Dougall Road Ballard Estate, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date here of; after which the Duplicate share certificates will be issued to the party.

R3417

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients GOSWAMINI SHRI PARVATI VAHUJI and GOSWAMINI SHRI MAHARANI VAHUJI, as the Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Goswami Shri Wagheshlalji Maharaj are amongst other properties left by the deceased entitled to the estate of Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj bequeathed to the said Goswami Shri Wageslalji Maharaj by the last Will and Testament of the said Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj. Disputes have arisen between our clients and Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj who alleges to have been adopted by Goswamini Shri Bhamini Vahuji as a son to the said deceased Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj in connection with the estate of the said Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj.

The public are hereby warned against in any way dealing with the said Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj in connection with the estate of the said Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj and if in spite of this any person or persons deal with the said Goswami Shri Maganlalji alias Valabhlalji Maharaj in connection with the said property the same shall be at the risk of the person so dealing with the said Maharaj.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Goswamini Parvati Vahuji and Goswamini Maharani Vahuji, Executrices of Goswami Shri Wageslalji Maharaj.

12729

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. EMPEROR of INDIA.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGANLAL VANARSEY DALAL, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, widower, Broker ..... Deceased.

HARILAL MAGANLAL DALAL, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 8th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorney.

C12738

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the Bombay High Court, in connection with Suits Nos. 3518 of 1920 and 1170 of 1921, Nathmal Hemraj Mr. Ramji Keshavji v/s Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others, my client has purchased the property hereunder described. Any person having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of mortgage charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Pension and Tax land, with the tenements, shed and strutures cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, admeasuring 5255 square yards Collector's Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261, New Survey No. 1/1418, G Ward Nos. 4159 (1), (3), (5), and 4161, Street Nos. 520, 520 (b), 520 (d) and 522, bounded on the East by the Manmala Tank Road West and South by the property of the Bombay Woolen Mills, North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1922.

(Sd.) G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

Century, Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay

C12741

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. CHIMANLAL MANCHUBHAI has purchased the under mentioned property at an Auction Sale thereof held under instructions from Mr. Cassam Devji the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mr. Admalei Allibhai Suratwala the Mortgagor, All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the Messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Mahim Bazar Cross Road, in the City of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 442 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward, Nos. 5443, 5444 and Street No. 2-4 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 5135 New No. A/4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 2/35 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the South and East by Mahim Bazar Cross Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cassam Natha and, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Rama and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,...
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C12740

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 66 of 1922
SHORT CAUSE

Plaint presented and filed 7 day of January 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V Rules 1, 5, 7, and 8, and order VII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. BALCHAND CHATURCHAND. 2. BHAGCHAND CHATURCHAND. 3. VIRCHANR BALCHAND. 4. SUMATILAL BHAGCHAND. 5. RATILAL BHAGCHAND. 6. BABULAL BHAGCHAND. 7. SHANTILAL VIRCHAND, the last four being the minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend Virchand Balchand, all of Yeola Jain Hindu Inhabitant and the members of a joint and undivided Hindu Family and carrying on business in Bombay at Sutar Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay under the name and style of Rupchand Rangildas ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. SAKHARAM DEVCHAND, 2. TUKARAM DEVCHAND both of Sirol Hindu Inhabitants and members of a joint and Undivided Hindu Family and carrying on business under the name and style of Sakharam Devchand at Sirol Road in Zilla Kollapur in the Tertory of H. H. the Maharaja of Kollapur ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,448-15-6 mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest on Rs. 2,296-4-6 from 5th January 1922 till Julgment costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of June 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of January 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of January 1922.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
C12745

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HALIMABAI, widow of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim, Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed, Haji Dada Ismail, Oomer Haji Mahomed and Madnibai daughter of Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed the last two minors by the duly appointed guardian of their property the said Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situation, lying and being on the Northside of Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and sixty-six and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 6959 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4218-19-17 Street Nos. 451A, 451B and 451 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kharshedji Merwanji Balivala, on or towards the West by the property of Dawoodi Borah community, on or towards the North partly by the property of Issa bin Khaliffa and partly by the property of the Dawoodi Borah community and on or towards the Sputh by the said Falkland Road.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1922.

F. P. Pavri
Purchaser's Attorney

C12736

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,

and

And in the matter of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the said Act and having its regstered office at Tamarin Lane within the Fort of Bombay.

(1) G. ATHERTON AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Liverpool in England by their duly constituted attorney Shapurji Framji Kolah of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street within the Fort, and (2) S. F. Kolah and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 5th day of May 1922 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or clams, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the official Liquidator, either in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 23rd day of June, 1922 at 12-30 O'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1922.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

C12744

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATANLAL AMRITLAL SHROFF, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, lately residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MADHAVLAL AMRITLAL, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, brother of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay at present temporarily residing at Baroda, outside the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C12739

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, FACING THE SEA NEXT TO "BEE HIVE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Building plots:—

Plot No. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area or about 1,633 square yards of free-hold tenure.

Plot No. 2.—A choice building plot abouting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1,571 square yards of free hold tenure.

The above lots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

On SATUURDAY, 22nd April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

By order of Ahmed Haji Mohamed Patel and on account and risk of Ruttonsy Ishwardas.

One Hupmobile Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater with Taxi metre in good runing order.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A PASSENGER STEAMER KNOWN AS S. S. ORURO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—

S. S. "Oruro" belonging to the abovementioned Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon. It has passenger accommodation for about 1,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,919 tons. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator, at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE, VALVET, SECOND HAND CLOTHING, WHITE LACES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 motor cycle with accessories.
4 cases Valvet.
3 Bales second-hand clothing containing ladies Jackets shorts, and ulsters.
4 Parcels white fancy laces.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA AND LAND AT KOLI KALI, KALIAN.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai v/s Buland) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Monday the 1st May, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following.

LOT NO. I.—Two Houses at Kurla.

Non Agricultural No. 391; Kurla House No. 9; Kasiawadi House Tax 3-14; Ward concess 3-14.

LOT NO. II.

Non Agricultural No. 411; Kurla House No. 26; Kasiawada House Tax 3-8, 3-14; Ward concess 3-8, 3-14.

LOT NO. III.—Land at Koli Kali. Kalian.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area A.	G.	D.	Assessment Rs.	as.	p.
2089	137	2/2	0	2	4	0	5	0
2100	137	13	0	6	4	0	14	6
2105	137	18	0	5	12	0	5	0
2106	137	19	0	3	4	0	6	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Attorneys for the receiver at their office at Rutherfield Street Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STUCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE AND OTHER ARTICLES OF THE SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN CARRIED ON IN THE NAME AND STYLE OF THE "MEHTA STORES" AT SANDHURST ROAD IN HIRJI MANSION TOGETHER WITH ITS RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND GOOD WILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amanchand and Mangaldas Attorneys for Mr. Jivanchand Dharamchand Plaintiff in Suit No. 4560 of 1921 wherein The Indian Industrial Stores Ltd., are the Defendants and pursuant to the High Court Decree dated the 30th of March 1922 in the said suit.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Hirji Mansion Sandhurst Road, the stock-in-trade, furniture and other articles such as cotton and woolen cloth Hosiery Perfumery eac., of the shop as a going concern carried on in the name and style of "The Mehta Stores".

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale and the balance to be paid within four days.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19, April, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of the remaining Unclaimed Parcels etc. at Victoria Terminus will be CONTINUED TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of the constituents:—

About 200 tons Moulmien selected first class Teak squares, sizes above 15 feet and 10 feet, 8 to 14 feet and 6 to 14 feet.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES OF BANGLORE CAPS AND 28 CASES OF HUNGARIAN CAPS.

By the order of Messrs. Abdulla Alarkhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Persian Bros of Bhindi Bazar Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

28 cases of Bangalore caps real leather and silk lining.

28 cases of Hungarian Caps leather silk and cotton lining.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, glassware, motor cars and contents of Nursing Home, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, side board, Chesterfield suite lady's writing table, office table, revolving book-stand, glass panel almyrahs, wardrobe, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, chest of drawers low chairs English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, safe, old brassware, China jars, silverware, show cases, screen, meatsafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, curtains, grand piano teapoys, electro plated ware the contents of Nursing Home and 10 H. P., Clement Bayard motor car and Hupmobile, etc., etc.

The property of Col. A. Street, I.M.S.

The furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, carved flower table, glass penal almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, China vaze, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, piano, one Overland motor car, etc.

By the order of Lieut. Goodwin and Capt. Ewens, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 25, Roberts Road, Colaba, next to R. A. Mess, near Sea, the following:

Dining table, carved flower table, dumb-waiter, toilet table with mirror, sideboards, lady writing table, glass panel almyrahs, cubboards, drawing room suite, armchairs, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, deck chairs, chest of drawers, washhand stand, hat stand, book case, upright piano (by Bluthner) and stool, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, China vaze, corner cabinets, cheval glass one Overland 5-seater touring car, etc., etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Chhaganlal Atmaram the Surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Salumbibi widow of Abdullabhai Oomarbhai Nakhoda and daughter of Gulam Nabi Amirbhai Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 19th day of April 1922 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the valuable property described in the Schedule hereunder in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 21st day of December 1917 and the further charge dated the 27th day of November 1919 made between the mortgagor Salumbibi widow of Abdullabhai Oomarbhai Nakhoda of the one part and the said Chhaganlal Atmaram and another of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling ghours standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Bapu Khote Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containg by admeasurement 101 3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered n the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1048 and New No. 8227 New Survey No. 744 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5976 Street No. 134—136 and bounded on the East by the said Bapu Khote Street or otherwise called the Jambli Moholla on the West by the Sweepers' passage on the North by the Panjra Pole Street and on the South by the property of Aminabai widow of Memon Sheriff Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee at their Office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1922.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, April 17th.

These of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Fehr ls	..	..	29.739
Temperature of Air	..	degree..	86.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	79 4
Dew Point	..	..	76.9
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	0 8
Maximum temperatureof Air	..	..	91.6
Minimum do do do	..	..	81.2
General direction of Wind			
from midnight to midnight			WNW,W,WNW,SSW
Movement of Wind do		miles.	161

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th April 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Temperature is low the average at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, but defect in upper Sind and west Rajp... Day temperature is above normal in ... but is below normal in east Rajputana. ... temperature is lower than usual th... ort Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally much drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat, a maximum of 109 deg. being recorded at Deesa. Night temperature is below the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Akola Night temperature is below normal at Khandwa, Akola and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is generaly above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad, but in defect at Malegon.

General Remarks.—Light rain accompanied by thunder showers has fallen locally in Malabar; Colombo had a heavy fall of 2.81". Elsewhere weather has been dry except for a very light shower at Sholapur. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula, and are generally clear elsewhere. Temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana and the south Punjab. A fresh western disturbance is affecting the northwest frontier.

Forecast.—Thundershowers are again probable in Malabar, and may also occur in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th April 1922.

There have been a few falls of rain in the Puniab hills. Thundershowers have occurred nearly generally in Malabar and locally in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Dalhousie a quarter of an inch; and Cochin one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: departure, to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	11.97	+1.34
Do. 17th	93.8	65.3	64	..	5.72	+1.65
Jask	91.5	74.4	54	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	1.08	—0.83
Do. 17th	92.5	77.3	95	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.9	71.5	38	..	1.69	0
Rawalpindi	86.9	58.5	57	..	11.86	+1.81
Lahore	93.2	62.3	47	..	1.66	—2.11
Dhiana	96.4	66.7	30	..	1.23	—0.92
Ambala	98.8	63.8	35	..	2.79	+2.9
Delhi	93.8	72.6	29	..	0.85	—2.34
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	97.4	70.8	34	..	0.90	—1.06
Muttpuri	100.3	69.9	32	..	0.75	—1.84
Jhanso	101	72.1	23	..	1.23	—0.59
Cawapore	100	72.9	24	..	2.36	+0.06
Allahabad	105	..	12	..	1.58	—0.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	105.1	68.6	29	..	2.60	+1.36
Karachi	88.7	72.8	98	..	1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	4.8	63.4	34	..	0.08	—1.8
Jaipur	96.3	64.2	22	..	0.28	—1.37
Kotah	100.0	73.8	15	..	0.05	—1.25
Mount Abu	86.8	71.4	7	..	0.27	—0.94
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.6	66.1	79	..	0	—0.55
Dwarka	87.7	76.	77	..	0	—0.85
Veraval	87.4	67.6	29	..	0.04	—0.49
Rajkot	105.	65.0	20	..	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	104.2	71.2	8	..	0	—0.58
Surat	108.1	75.4	28	..	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	108.4	4.8	12	..	0	—0.46
Deesa	108.9	67.3	15	..	0	—0.53
Neemuch	99.1	65.6	51	..	0.48	—0.39
Indore	101.6	65.1	33	..	0.36	—0.75
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	101.3	68.8	24	..	2.36	—0.67
Saugor	100.2	71.2	1	..	1.96	—0.42
Hosangabad	104.7	72.8	17	..	2.80	+0.85
Khandwa	107.0	66.8	22	..	2.20	+0.96
Akola	109.5	71.5	19	..	3.38	+0.16
Amroto'	107.2	81.2	5	..	0.52	—1.69
Nagpur	106.2	78.6	12	..	0.64	—2.39
Chanda	107.5	79.4	26	..	1.32	—2.18
Raipur	101.2	70.1	30	..	1.29	—1.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.6	80.6	30	..	0	—0.66
Ratnagiri	90.9	64.1	71	..	0.41	—0.63
Marmugoa	88.8	86.9	77	..	1.34	—0.15
Karwar	92.9	82.9	74	..	1.17	—1.03
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	68.3	7	..	0.76	—0.41
Ahmednagar	103.2	71.3	9	..	1.03	—0.11
Poona	103.9	70.3	47	..	0.51	—1.04
Sholapur	..	..	45	0.07	7.14	+5.30
Bijapur	101.4	77.5	68	..	6.59	+4.70
Belgaum	96.5	69.7	47	..	6.26	+3.02
Aurangabad	103.9	77.8	8	..	1.50	—0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.4	77.1	37	..	3.49	+1.26
Hyderabd	102.1	76.7	56	..	7.01	+4.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalsore	92.4	82.3	74	..	1.77	—2.26
Calicut	88.8	80.5	81	..	5.18	—2.33
Cochin	90.7	77.1	79	0.15	14.98	—1.12
Colombo	87.7	74.1	95	2.81	26.14	—13.36
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	77.1	74	..	3.50	—3.89
Bellary	100.6	78.5	52	..	4.05	+1.07
Cuddapah	104.4	81.0	55	..	3.27	—3.02
Madras	93.2	78.7	74	..	9.59	—11.60
Bangalore	92.8	71.2	73	..	4.80	+0.06
Coimtore	97.1	76.8	76	..	9.16	+2.31
Trichanopoly	99.6	78.1	71	..	5.86	+2.94
Negapatam	88.8	79.9	72	..	13.04	—1.64

Old Safety Razor Blades

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Durasan, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six,

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs 4-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-6 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co., 28 Medows Street, o Carnegie Bombay

A LARGE SELECTION OF
Lett's & Collin's Diaries
&
Raphael Tucks Calenders
offered at
50% Reduction
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort
BOMBAY.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS CO, LTD.
MEDICINES.
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
BATLIWALA'S Ague Mixture—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-2-0
BATLIWALA'S Ague Pills—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-8-0.
BATLIWALA'S Bal-Amrit—for week debilitated and rickety children and thin Adults Tonics. Rs. 1-2-0.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure All) Balm—for Headache all kinds of pains Rheumatic pains, Neuralgia Sciatica, chest pain etc. As. 14.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhœa (Cholerol) Mixture—for cholera, diarrhœa vomiting etc, Rs. 1-4
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Rs. 1-12 and 2-4.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills—for Pale faces; nervous debility and anæmic people Rs. 1-8
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment—for ring worm, dhobies itch, and all kinds of Itches found in skin troubles. Ans.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder—cleanses and preserves teeth in a best manner Ans. 6
Liberal discount to trade
Tel. Adr. BATLIWALA P. O. Warli BOMBAY No. 1 Warli, BOMBAY.

LOKE-TILAK

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.
PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—
I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*29th March*, 1922.
VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strength. en the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathwar), (India).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 17th.

Futures at New York	May	–	17 91
	July	–	17 49
	Oct.	–	17 65
	Jan.	–	17 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April, 18.

In consequence of 31 points reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. m.g. Broach April, May at Rs. 47/- and declined to Rs. 473/- on scattered selling. Again touching Rs. 475/- was Rs. 473/- at 4 P.M. While Broach July 1 August opened at Rs. 495/- and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 493/-, again improved to Rs. 496/- on Office buying and the rate at 4 P.M. was Rs. 494½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 494/-. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 493/- and closed at Rs. 490½ Fine m.g. Oomra May opened at Rs. 394/- and eased to Rs. 390½. It then improved to Rs. 393/- and was Rs. 390/- at 4 P.M. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 410/- and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 406/- which was the rate at 4 P.M. F. G. m.g. Bengal May was Rs. 350/- and July Rs. 360/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed Yesterday. It opens to-day with a steady feeling in accordance with higher advices from Home markets.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 18th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	–	470
" " "	July August	–	390 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	–	345
" "	July	–	355
Fine Oomra	May	–	387
" "	July	–	402
Southern May/June			470

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18th

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	–	474
" " "	July-Augt	–	494
Fully Good Bengal	May	–	350
" " "	July	–	360
Fine Oomra's	May	–	390
" " "	July	–	406
Southern May June			480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18th.

Description,	Super	Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	..	375	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	410	395	380	–
M. G. Central P. No. 1	..	440	425	410	–
M. G. Central P. No 2	..	425	410	395	..
M. G. Broach	..	–	490	480	470
M. G. Punjab American		–	–	–	–

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 17th April 1922.

Cotton	19100	Bales.
Wheat	3710	Cwt.
Linseed	7579	"
Rape, ota	4531	"
Gingelly seed	2963	"
Poppyseed	93	"
Groundnute	43 8	"
Castorseed	2935	"
Rice	57813	"
Myra ollama	3036	"
Cottonseed	6808	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2020	"
Juwar	243	"
Masur	32	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	1308	"
Coal	180	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18th.

Bank Telegraphic	–	–	–	1/3 3 32
Bank Demand	–	–	–	1/3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	–	–	–	1/3 3/8
Fcs. Demand	–	–	–	300
American Dollars	–	–	–	361
Honkong Dollars	–	–	–	200
Shanghai	–	–	–	269
Japan	–	–	–	170
Singapor	–	–	–	184

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 18th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0	9	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0	9	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75	0	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0			
Teelseed Black	68	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	13	12	0			
Groundnuts	76	0	0			
Jawa						
Mowraseed	7	8	0			
Barley	47	0	0			
Castorseed	52	0	0			
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-5-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-4-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-2-0.
Bars Silver ready 91-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 91-0-0.
Hars Silver 2nd settlement 91-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/16.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 5/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 296.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 316
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 300.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 200.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 269.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs 184.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Gold ready sh. 93-5.
London Silver ready d. 33-6.
London Silver forward d. 33-6.
Tone of silver quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.41 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 47.60
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.70.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 51.60.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 81.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1280.
Prague Exchange Mrks. 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
1 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	19	m 3 24	24 6	19	m 9 14	'8 8
		4 2 a	25 6		0 51a	20 9
Th.	20	m 11 4	24 2	20	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	23 2		5 1a	15 11
F	21	m 7 31	23 2	21	m 1 52	20 3
		8 22a	24 10		1 18a	20 2
S	22	m 8 42	23 11	22	m 2 39	19 6
		9 2a	25 3		2 1a	19 10
S	23	m 9 30	24 10	23	m 3 10	18 9
		9 35a	25 10		3 4a	19 3
M	24	m 10 8	25 3	24	m 3 31	17 10
		10 6a	26 4		3 47a	18 8
Tu.	25	m 2 24	25 9		m 8 34	17 0
		3 32a	26 6		9 31a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl	19 (Wednesday)	sunrise	4h. 30m.	sunset	6h. 54m.
..	20 (Thursday)	..	4h. 29m.	..	6h. 54m.
..	21 (Friday)	..	6h. 28m.	..	6h. 54m.
..	22 (Saturday)	..	6h. 33m.	..	6h. 53m.
..	23 (Sunday)	..	6h. 33m.	..	6h 53m
..	24 (Monday)	..	6h. 32m.	..	6h. 53m.
..	25 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 31m.	..	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th. 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.7m. a.m.; New Moon 27th 10h 12.7m. a.m.

GAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" in the Near East writing to that paper in Mail week says:—

The personality of Mustapha Kemal is both interesting and picturesque; interesting because he differs so radically from all contemporary national leaders, picturesque because he is the type of Oriental soldier, who, until a hundred years ago, was the maker of political history all over Asia. In any country west of Turkey the career of Mustapha Kemal would have been an impossibility; in Turkey, no other type could have organised this "war of independence." He has all the virtues and all the faults which are attributable to the heroes of Turkish history.

He is a soldier with a record for brilliance in the field, established at the Dardanelles; a man who has gained the affection of the ranks by his simplicity and by his consideration for their welfare. His honesty is acknowledged by all. A Bulgarian doctor relates how, when Turkish liaison officer at Sofia during the Salonika campaign, Kemal often went without meals, because he had failed to augment his inadequate pay after the usual manner of Turkish officers.

Mustapha Kemal, is a slight, spare man, still young. He has the sallow, drawn face of one who suffers some internal complaint. But his square jaw and his deep close-set eyes convey the impression of an invincible vitality, a persevering energy. There is in his eyes all the strength and weakness of his character—confidence which is also obstinacy; an asceticism of thought which is underlain by cruelty and sensuality; a proud aggressiveness which covers unscrupulousness and jealousy. He is suspicious and mistrustful of his friends, yet cunning men know how to influence and use him.

HIS GENIUS FOR DRIVING.

He is a man of force rather than of thought, and this characteristic has been contributing to his success. He threw himself into the resistance to the Treaty of Sevres, without any previous political experience or any connection with established political parties, and without any consideration for international issues. No politician, with a full knowledge of all the adverse odds, would have dared to do the same. He has been lucky, for it has been the combination of exterior political events, rather than the gathering of his own strength that has made his success.

He is now established as a military dictator, a ghazi or victorious soldier, a restorer of the old Faith, a reformer of social customs, after the very heart of an Oriental. The Turk loves to be driven, preferably to victory, and in Mustapha Kemal there has been given him a man with a genius for driving.

The future is very doubtful. Mustapha Kemal is an effective military dictator, but he has no political instinct, and even if he should obtain eventually his integral Anatolia, it is not easy to forsee for a people under his arbitrary control. He has the ability to choose good men, but he does not appear to have the wisdom or the judgment to distribute his power and responsibilities. He directs operations in the field, although there are better strategists than he in the Turkish camp; he browbeats the National Assembly, although he has no instinct for domestic politics; he could use good diplomatists, but he conducts his foreign relations through the medium of vituperative rhetorical communications to foreign Governments by telegraph. Such a man should have lived in the days of the Grand Turk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.

S S Ahmedi Cunningham, Busren.
S S Ava Maru Niru Yokohama.
S S Mirzapore, Miller, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Severe for Trieste, etc.
Steamer Sangola for Calcutta.
Steamer Waroonga for Cochin.
Steamer Jalpura for Antwerp
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Dulfield for Liverpool, etc.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ava Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ava Maru, 3737 tons Captain J. Niru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O. S. N Company's steamer Mirzapore, 4134 tons, Captain E C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a cargo of coal.

EXPORT.

April 18.

S S Maceonia for London:—294 cwt cuttney, F Nowroji; 201 cwt kismiss, E Virjee and Co.; 7 cwt couch E. Virjee and Co., 45 cwt gumomeanum, E. Virjee and Co.; 100 cwt. chillies, E. Virjee and Co.; 100 cwt. m o p shell, E Virjee and Co.; 10 cwt. gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.; 122 cwt capsicum E Virjee and Co.; 125 cwt. soneli, E. Virjee and Co.; 325 cwt. kismiss, M Jaafrbhoy; 20 cwt. fish, M. Jafarbhoy; 190 cwt kismiss, S Laljee and Co.; 1000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanji, 10 cwt. pepper, N K. Jusawalla; 66 chutney, N K Jusawalla; 72 cwt. deer horn, K Khanissa; 11 bags cow hairs, Grindlay and Co.; 9 bales wool carpets. Grindlay and Co. 38 bales cow hides I. Allimohamed; 5 bales hemp, V Vishnnoo; 125 bales hemp, G Puransao; 55 bales M. Nissim; 35 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co.; 15 bales wool carpets, Kalyandas Bros.; 275 cwt. kismiss Kolyandas Bros.; 301 cwt. condiments, D D Framji and Co; 1 cwt. Bombay Ducks, D D Framji and Co.; 93 cwt. dry chillies, Oodhouji; 15 cwt. fishmaws, C. Nathoo 200 cwt. dry chillies, V Vishnoo; 2 bales hemp, V. Vishnoo; 8 bales buffalo calf hiles, C. Cassam; 2 bales got skin, C Cassam; 3 bales sheep skin, C Cassamfi 1 bales sheep skin, R. Allimhomed; 2 bales goat skin, R Allimohamed; 22 bales cow hides R. Allimhomed; 16 cwt. dry chillies, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 93 cwt. sonna leaves, S. Gordhan and Sons; 225 bales dry ginger, S. Gordhan and Sons; 136 bales dillseed, N. Oodhouji; 150 bales hemp, S. Permanand.

S S Macedonnia for Middlesbrough:—750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—2637 cwt. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.. 1100 cwt. gingelly seed, Suzuki and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—125 cwt. kismiss, S. Laljee and Co.; 1625 cwt. linseed cake B rla Bros; 1675 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales wool, I F Campbell and Co.; 26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co. 201 cwt gum Persian, N Mooljee and Co.

S S East Cape for New York:—4 cask wet castings S M M. Kadarbakshsh; 1 case dry castings, S M H Kadarbakhsh; 5 bales kool-carpets, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. 186 cwt tumeric M. Jafarbhoy; 12 bales wool carpets, Flemine Shaw and Co.; 5 cwt pig bristle Grindlay and Co.; 105 cwt. gum S. Khetsee and Co.

S S East Cape for Boston:—1 bale wool carpets, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.;

S S East cape for Philadelphia:—5 bales wool carpets Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Lahore for Antwerp:—952 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

S S Lahore Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 38 bales cotton, Bombay Co. Ltd. 28 cwt casings Ad. Meyer,

S S Lahore for Malaga:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Valencia:—15000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—3200 cwt. c. myrabolans, M B Kaisha; 505 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co 55 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.;

S S Tuscan Prince for Genoa:—756 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 42 cwt old iron G H Karmally.

S S Iris for Havre:—13000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 12000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2002 cwt. c. myrabolans, P Mathooradass and Co.; 12000 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 3000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros;

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—4 bales silk waste, Agec;

S S City of Sydney for Dunkirk:—129 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton, E. Spitzner and Co.

S S City of Sydney for Hull:—109 cwt myrabolans, P. Mathoradass and Co

S S Tevere for Trieste:—2998 cwt. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 5000 cwt gingelly seed, The Orient Co.; 440 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S City of Sydney for Venice:—440 bales cotton, K Visram and Co., 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Concordia for Middlesbro:—3500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate;

S S Concordia fro Hull:—4885 cwt. cy myrabolams, P. Mathoradas and Co

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—7 cwt. bees wax, M H Dehdashti; 1 cwt. Colombo root, W H Dehdashti.

S S Kiddernore for Shanghai:—500 bales ton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORT.

April. 17.

S S River Trent from Cardiff. Agents:—Indian States and Eastern Agency:—5307 tons coal

S S British Holly from Abadan. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—7152 tons liuid qfuel in bulk.

S S City of Harward from Liverpool: Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—1340 casks China clay 126 casks tiles, 22 cases tiles, 38 crate tiles, 18 skell cases tiles, 116 bags broken tiles, 7000 bags bricks; 75 cases candles, 200 kegs borax, 600 drums caustic soda 38 drums, calcium chloride, 7 drums zinc chloride, 88 drums sodium sulphide, 2500 bags soda ash, 400 bags soda bicarbonate, 100 sk. case, glass bottles, 200 box glass bottles, 200 bags glass bottles, 73 case glassware, 4 case locks, 392 cases brandy 50 case beer, 6 case essential oil, 150 drums. oil 23 barrels lubricating oil, 40 barrels lubricating grease 108 bales paper, 399 kegs paint, 5 case salt, 53 case soap, 1950 box soap, 1100 bales cotton, 583 bales cotton yarn, 782 cases cotton yarn, 238 cases cottons, 247 bales cottons 40 cases cigarettes.

S S Otterburn from Cardiff. Agents:—W and A. Graham and Co. Ltd.:—5766 tons coal:

NATURE'S Prescription for your COMPLEXION
Real skin beauty is only attainable by natural means. To build up healthy tissue which is the basis of a naturally beautiful complexion, ladies should regularly drink BARLEY WATER made from
ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY
according to the following Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Bachelors' Club).—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes and allow to cool. When cold, strain off through fine muslin and add ice and lemon juice to taste.
J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., Norwich, England
(with which is incorporated KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON).

Popular Puddings
You cannot dispense with milk from the children's diet and it would be folly to dispense with Corn Flour when these two foods form the basis of such agreeable fare.
The young folk seem to know that such food is beneficial to them and healthy cheeks endorse their belief.
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour
is the childrens' favourite.
300 Recipes for one penny. Send any name and address for a free copy of "Light Fare Recipes" to Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

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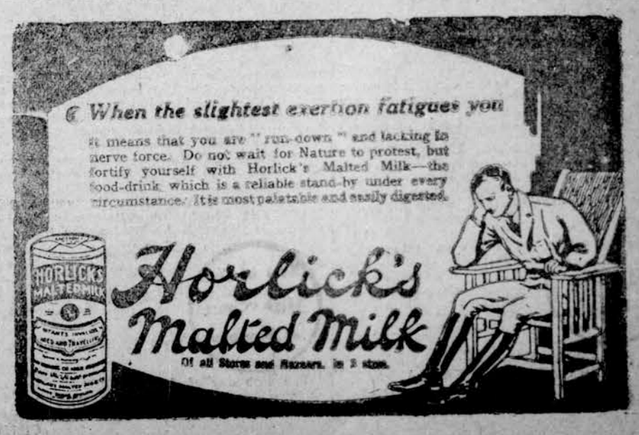
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the s
WHOLESALE: 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS—FRANCE
Sold by all Chemists

MELLIN'S FOOD, Starch free. Untouched by hand
A PERFECT DIET for INFANTS from BIRTH
MELLIN'S LACTO, Starch free. Prepared in a few seconds
A COMPLETE DIET for INFANTS & ADULTS where fresh milk is unobtainable
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, for immediate use
THE IDEAL DIET during WEANING and for GROWING CHILDREN
Every Mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The annual genl. meeting of the Society for protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Hall, Cruickshank Road, 6 p.m.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee, 2 Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

Public Condolence meeting in memory of Pandita Ramabai, Wilson College, 6-30 p.m.,

The Exhibition and sports of the Bombay Municipal Schools, Lord Harris School premises, Carnac Road 4-40 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April, 21

E. E., S. E. (Civil), S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil), and B. E. (Mechanical) Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 23

Variety Programme in aid of the Surat National schools, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

WOODHOUSE.—On the 5th April, at Adra, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Woodhouse, a son (Florian Charles) (Up-country and English papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

MISTRY.—Jamshedji Pestonji Mistri of the Bank of Bombay. Son of the late Pestonji Jivanji Mistri and son-in-law of late Nassarvanji Beramji Ferbas, Died 11 p.m. yesterday. Funeral to-day at 3 p.m. at the house of Pestonji Jivanji Mistri near Dukker Bazar, Luhar Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

DAZLEY.—On Easter Sunday, at St. George's Hospital, of malignant malaria, Inza Estelle Ellisott, aged 20 years, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Dazley, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. (Indian and Leeds papers please copy).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

EXHIBITION AND SPORTS OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Presentation of Challenge-Shields and Prizes to the successful competitors at the Exhibition of Needle-work and Art Handiwork and the competitive sports of the Bombay Municipal Schools for 1922 will take place at the premises of the Lord Harris School, at Carnac Road, (near the G. T. Hospital) to day (Wednesday) at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SWARAJYA SABHA.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held To-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Saintary Institute Princess Street to-day (Wednesday) at 7 P.M. (S.T.) followed by a dinner at the same place.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the "D" ward District Congress Committee will be held to day, (Wednesday) the 19th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office, New Bhatwadi Road, Goverdhan Mansions.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MEETING OF T. U. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Executive Committee meeting of the Trade Union Congress will be held at 6. p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at the Head Office, Bombay. The agenda includes:

(1) The present situation. (2) Mr. J. B. Miller's arrest. (3) The E. I. R. and N. W. R. Strike situation. (4) Organisation. (5) Funds.

All members are requested to attend.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above will be held to-morrow (Thursday) in the Head office, Dadar, opposite the Tata Mills at 8-30 (P.M.)

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Mandali will be held on Sunday, next (the 23rd inst.) and, if necessary, on the following Sundays, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) in the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, No. 1 Mugbhat, to consider and adopt the remaining draft rules of the Mandali. All members are requested to attend.

IN AID OF SURAT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound on Sunday next (23 inst.) at ½ p.m. (S.T.) when a variety programme consisting of Bhajans, nazans, Gazuls, and new national songs will be sung. Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Upson, Ruttonben, Cooverben, Soorballa, Kavi Raichura Shivji Bhai, Upadhia etc. will take part. Tickets can be had at Mr. Bharucha's office Apollo Street. Proceeds will be given to the Surat National School Fund.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Manekla

Public Accountants and Auditors

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2560.

HORNIMAN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

CHANGE OF DRAMA.

In our advertisement columns, on Tuesday, it was announced that the Lalitkala Darshak Natak Mandali will stage, for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, "Sanyasacha-Samsar." It should be stated that it is now decided to stage, instead of the above play, Shah Shivaji, at the same theatre, viz., The Bombay Theatre (Corner Grant Road) on Sunday, the 30th instant

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, one Golkhan Ahmedikhan, a Pathan labourer was charged with importing without a license 7¾ pounds of opium valued at Rs. 357.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused arrived yesterday morning from Bhopal by the Delhi Express and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. He was, on suspicion, searched by the police and the opium of the above quantity was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to suffer two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athvale, Ag. third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged (1) Shamji Bhagwan; (2) Motilal Bhagwan; (3) Shamji Appa and (4) Nanji Ranchord, Hindoo goldsmiths were charged as under:—"that they at Bombay during the last year did use as genuine forged currency notes for Rs. 100 each knowing or having reason to believe that they were forged and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence under section 489 "B"; 109; 114 of I. P. C.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister appeared for accused No. 3 and Mr. Kanuga, pleader for accused Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. F. Bruster, Government Hand-Writing Expert at Simla said amongst his duties he also examined forged currency notes and reported the process by which they were produced. He had been in the line for the last eight years. (At this stage he was shown a currency note No. Z. C. 96/97010 for Rs. 100). The witness said that it was a forged note. Ninety-eight currency notes for Rs. 100 each were also forged. He also received from the various Currency offices a bundle of envelopes containing about 299 forged currency notes for Rs. 100. These notes were in circulation in the country and in usual course were sent to his office for examination. On examination of the notes he found several defects in them as regards their design and printing. He explained the main defect in those notes as regards their water mark bearing the words the "Government of India". In the water mark in the forged notes, the printing is sharp clear cut whereas in the genuine notes they were diffuse. In the forged notes, the water mark was made after the paper had been made, with a metal block whereas in the genuine notes the water is incorporated with the paper and finally the character of the paper of the forged notes is entirely different.

The case was then, adjourned.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Purshottam Hari and Narayan Dayal with circulating forged currency notes and abetment during the last year.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Gadkeri pleader defended accused No. 1 and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader defended accused No. 2.

Mr. F. Bruster, Government Hand-Writing Expert said that the two tins of "Black Jobbing" produced in the Court would be necessary in the production of the forged notes. The two small pieces of zinc plates produced in the Court could have been used for engraving black printing portion on notes; while a smaller piece of zinc note could be utilised for the green portion of the notes.

The case was, then, adjourned.

SERIES OF FIRES IN COLABA COTTON GREEN.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 3 LAKHS.

A big fire broke out yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon about 1-30 (S. T.) in three Cotton Jettars Nos. 33, 34 and 35 belonging to Messrs. Patel Bros, the cotton merchants at Colaba Cotton Green. The fire is stated to have originated in Cotton Jettars No. 33 and was detected by a lascar of the Salvage Corps who was on duty at the Cotton Green. On seeing smoke emanating from the godawn in question the lascar raised an alarm and immediately the Colaba Fire-engine under Mr. P. H. Skully, with Mr. W. J. Skully of the Salvage Corps repaired to the scene. Itt was followed by other fire-engines from Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Govalia Tank. and Bhuleshwar. As it was found difficult to cope with the clouds of smoke which the Byculla Fire-brigade, was communicated with. With its aid extinguishing operations were then commenced and the fire was brought under control by about 5 o'clock.

About five thousand cotton bales were completely gutted. Fortunately, the removel of the bales from the neighbouring unaffected godowns belonging to Messrs. Patel Bros.

The fire-men did not experience any difficulty in obtaining a full supply of water to cope with the dangerous situation arising out of the fire.

The cause of the fire, has not been ascertained so far. The damage to the godowns and their contents is estimated at three lakhs of rupees. The property, it is reported has been insured with the South British Insurance Company.

FIRE IN JETTAR NO. 38.

Another fire took place at the Colaba Cotton Green near the Junction of Henry Road about 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in jettar No. 38 belonging to Messrs. Prier De Saone and Company where twenty two bales of cotton were destroyed by the fire and about forty bales damaged by water. The Colaba Fire-brigade extinguished the fire in about half-an-hour. The damage to the godown and its contents is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The property is covered by insurance.

THIRD SCARE OF FIRE.

A third fire took place in the vicinity of the Colaba Cotton Green n a palm tree, which was detected by a Ramoshi belonging to the Salvage Corps. The fire was extinguished by the Colaba Fire Brigade in a few minutes.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

THEIR OBSERVANCE OF GANDHI DAY.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay for celebrating "Gandhi Day" was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall, when Pandit Mukund Malaviya and Shriyut Jaysukhlal K. Mehta delivered speeches on "Mahatma Gandhi and his great National services."

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale at the outset, in explaining the object of the meeting said that they had specially arranged this meeting with a view to celebrate "Gandhi Day." The 18th of every month should be celebrated as long as Mahatma Gandhiji was not liberated from the jail. Every woman in India should try her utmost for liberating the Mahatma from gaol and the best way to do so was extensive use of Khaddar.

A resolution was next unanimously passed congratulating the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on electing Mrs. C. R. Das as the President of the Bengal Provincial Conference.

SHRIYUT JAYSUKHLAL MEHTA.

Shriyut Jaysukhlal Mehta in the course of his speech said like the name of Christ, the name of Mahatmaji would never be obliterated from the pages of history. The Mahatma's main political battle was based on freedom and he had written elsewhere that as long as freedom was not accorded to Indians he would not rest quiet.

The Mahatma's greatest mission was with regard to the untouchables. His vigorous campaign for that movement had been appreciated by all. Most of the meetings which Mahatma Gandhi addressed were largely attended by ladies. That exactly showed how much regard the ladies had for the Mahatma.

Speaking about Khaddar, the speaker said that the next greatest mission of Mahatma Gandhi was the *Swadeshi* movement. Very often the question was asked whether they would be in a position to compete with machinery in the manufacture of Khaddar. 143 crore yards of *Khaddar* they were required to produce at the present moment, and twenty lakhs of *Charkhas* had to be used. For the spread of *Khaddar* and other kind of *Swadeshi* cloth they should start more Swadeshi Companies. For, if they wanted to achieve *Swarajya* they should spread Khaddar as far as possible. That depended more on women than men, and he hoped that they (the women) would doubtless make it a great success.

PANDIT MUKUND MALAVIYA.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya said that when the Mahatma launched the *Khaddar* movement, the people of India began telling him that *Khaddar* was not sufficient in India for the country's needs. The *Mahatma*, then, thought out another plan by which they would be in a position to manufacture *Khaddar*. That important weapon was the *Charkha*. They should lay their hands on their heart and solemnly remember that the responsibility of the Mahatma was their responsibility. Ever since the Mahatma had been in India, he had been constantly appealing to Indians to stand on their own legs, and boycott foreign cloth. He exhorted the audience to boycott foreign cloth and wear Khaddar. As long as they did not discard foreign cloth, so long they would remain under the bonds of slavery. (Applause).

With a vote of thanks to the speakers proposed by Mrs. Captain the meeting terminated.

"MAHATMA IN JAIL."

(To the Editor of the Chronicle.)

Sir,—I shall be very thankful to you, if you will be kind enough to give publicity to the following:—

The public is highly indebted to Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar for his dignified statement in reply to the note of the Director of Information about the treatment meted out to the Mahatma before his interview with him, and the small concessions as given after that memorable interview. We are most lugubriously told that "on medical grounds" the Mahatma is allowed the use of commode at night. Thanks. But the Director is completely silent as to any light is allowed to him at night. Further, will the Director inform the public whether "on medical grounds" is it not absolutely necessary for him to have sufficient beddings etc., as preventive against attacks of chill and pleurisy? Now it is common knowledge that a person with pleurisy as Mahatma is requires most urgently and continuously as much of light fresh air and open space, with full and nutritive diet (at least three meals) as possible whether the Mahatma is given boiled water for drinking purposes to protect him against typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea etc., for these infections often do occur in jails and other places, and as his trial body is very susceptible to any or all of these ailments. Will it be too much for the authorities to allow the above concessions" on absolute medical grounds," as they seem anxious in deference to his health to allow him the use of commode at night, to "the great and most revered leader" (according to Sir William Vincent) of 30 crores of people; in whom "Indian humanity has really reached its high water mark," in the words of late Gokhale; in whom a convicting judge sees "a great patriot, and a great leader, a man of high ideals, and of noble and even saintly life," and "of whose teachings," Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri, "was a sympathetic student, who had felt the chastening effects of this great personality, and had derived much strength from observing the working of an iron will etc. etc., whose saintly sight purifies us all at once."? Public will anxiously await to hear on this.—Yours, etc.

N. A. COOPER.

GANDHI DAY IN AHMEDABAD.

MRS. GANDHI SELLING KHADDAR.

To-day being the Gandhi Day, in the morning prayer was offered on the river bank and in the evening Mrs. Gandhi sold Khaddar and other leaders made collections for Tilak Swaraj Fund.

AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April, 18.

Simla observed hartal to-day.

AT SAUGOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, April 17.

A complete and peaceful hartal was observed here on the 13th inst. throughout the town and cantonment. Nothing untoward happened. A public meeting was held in the evening when people were exhorted to strengthen the Hindu-Moslem unity, help the Khilafat cause and spread the use of Khaddar.

AT BASTI.

The Secretary D. C. C. Basti writes under date April 13th:—

On the 6th instant a procession of those women and children whose husbands and fathers are in jail marched through the streets of the city singing national songs with Swaraj flags in the hand of every one of the women. Before every temple they prayed to God to give their countrymen courage and heart to undergo every kind of suffering and humiliation for the good of their country.

During the whole National Week *Khaddar* was sold in great quantity and the volunteers made many people signa detlation to the effect that they will never use any foreign cloth but *Khaddar*. Collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund was also made.

On the 11th instant Mr. B. Gouri Ram the vice president and treasurer of D. C. C., Basti was arrested and sentenced to 6 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200. On the 13th instant in spite of the Police authorities trying to keep the shops open by force there was a complete *Hartal*. The same day the District Magistrate with a police force including the city *Kotwal* and the line Inspector visited the office of the D. C. C. and asked the Secretary to vacate the house within 5 minutes, though a notice was served previously to vacate the house by the 15th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April, 18.

Market was inactive after holidays with a small volume of business reported. Dunbar Cotton opened quite at 419 and advanced a few points on the buyers coming out and remained steady. Keshorams were without change. Jute section accounted for the most of the transactions at firm prices with the majority of business confined to Clive and Howrah. Coals came in for small attention with Burrakurs enquired for at some advance rates, Talcher, Gopalichuck and Ranegunge also sharing to some extent. Miscellaneous and Industrials disclosed very little interest, the prices being fairly steady. Imperial Banks ruled steady with war Bonds and Government Paper in better demand. The following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 percent Bonds (1926) par.

Banks:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 88, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1330 and (country) 354.

Cotton:—Dunbar 421, Keshoram 14-12, New Victoria 10-12 c.d.

Jute:—Albion 332, Alliance 444-8, Anglo India (pref) 101, Belvedere (ord) 333, Budge Budge 377, Century 7, Clive 27, Dalhousie 307, Delta 376, Fort William 266, Howrah 32-8, Hooghly 65-8, Kamarhatty 533 s.I., Lawrence 385 and (pref) 99, National 225-8 Odd Lot, Northbrook 45, Reliance 34-8 s.1.

Coal:—Bengal 835, Bhalgora 13-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 43-12 Burrakur 33 o.1., Central Dharmaband 13-8, Gopalichuck 14-12, Ghusick and Muslia 27, Kosoonda and Nyadee 32-4 x. d., Neetooria 9-4, Patmohna 10 o. 1., Raneegunge 57, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 33-12, Hump Pipe 4, Indian Iron and Steel 50-8, Marshall and Sons 7-2, Central Province Cement 7-14, Anglo Oriental Navigation 20-8, U. P. Electric 55, British India Corporation (ord) 8, (pref) 101 and (def) 47-12 s.o.1., Walford Transport 3-6, Howrah Amta Railway 89, Nahapaed Press Co. 2-8.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Reading accompanied by their personal staff arrived at Simla on the afternoon of 17th instant from Dehra Dun.—(A. P.)

COLOUR MARKET.

April, 18.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 110 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2 per lb.
Magenta Crystals 7; Rs. 12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B. Rs. 10 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Niggrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

HOW TO ACCELERATE SWARAJ?

When the Maharashtra Provincial Conference met again on Monday a large number of resolutions were passed by them. The most important was about the appointment of a Committee to suggest ways and means to accelerate Swaraj in addition to the present programme. Although there was some opposition to this it was adopted by a very large majority. Another important resolution was about entering the Councils, universities etc., and flooding them with Nationalists, in order practically to nationalise them. In support of this the argument of the Poona Municipality was brought forward, but the fate of the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities was forgotten. The resolution protesting against the repressive laws stopping of all meetings in the Native States was discussed at some length, and adopted.

BOMBAY-POONA RELIABILITY TRIALS

The following are the results of the above trials:—

CLASS "A."
Over 20 H. P.

Results are not announced as the awards in this event are still under consideration.

CLASS "B".
Over 12 h.p. Under 20 h.p.

Winner of Class and Silver Medal.—Iny. F. J. (Steower car).

Silver Medal:—Sutherland, W. A., (Scripps-Booth).

Silves Medal:—Mehta M. H., (Ansaldo).

The following were the competitors in this class:—Iny. F. J., 13.9 Steower 4 cys.; Suthen and W. A., 13.98 Scripps-Booth 6 cys. Mehta M. H., 12.15 Ansaldo 4 cys.; Cadwell W K., 18 23 Overland, 4 cys.; Keshavala F. W., 14.48 Fiat 505 4 cys.

CLASS "C."
Under 12 H. P.

Winner of Class and Gold Medal:—Hyland Ltd., A. Fiat car, Winner also of the Dunlop Cup Fiat.

Gold Medal:—Lt.-Col. Hodgkinson, Hillman car.

The following were the competitors in this class:—

A Hyland Ltd., 10 47 Fiat 501 4 cys.; Lt. Col. J Hodginson, 9.76 Hillman 4cys.; J. M H. Garriock, 10.47 Ciroon, 4 cys. S. Cuewrek, Citreon; Lt.-Com. W H Hughes, 10.38 A.B.C., 2 cys; F. J. Punter, 9.53 Salmson, 4 cys Retired.

CLASS "D."
Motor Cycles Combination.

Winner of Class and Silver Medal:—F. B. Vesugar, Harley-Davidson.

The following were the competitors in this Class:—

F. B Vesugar, 8.77 Harley-Davidson, 2 cys.; A. S Alcock, 6.88 Bradbury, 2cys.; J J Over, 7.79 Indian, 2 cys.; R. Navin, 8.77 Harley, 2 cys.; N F Driver, 7.79 Indian, 2 cys.; R. Chapman, 11.55 Henderson 2 cys.; A. Legis, Henderson, F. E Gabb, 4.47 B. S. A. 1 cyl. T. H. Harries, 8.77 Harley-Davidson, 2 cys Retired.

CLASS "E."
Solo Over 5 H.P.

Winner of Class and Gold Medal:—M. D Petit, Indian Motor Cycle.

Silver Medal:—J. L. Isaacs, Humber Motor Cycle.

Silver Medal:—D. H. Dawson, Reading Standard.

The following were the competitors in this Class:—

M. D. Petit, 7.79 Indian, 2 cys.; J L Isaacs, 5.75 Humber 2cys; D H Dawson. 9.11 Reading Standard, S R Mody, 6.05 Indian Scout 2 cys; J S Raja, 8.86 Excelsior 2 cys.

CLASS "F."
Solo Under 5 H. P.

Winner of Class and Silver Medal:—R. S. Ghandy, Coventry Eagle.

Silver Medal:—W. G. Garriock, Coventry Eagle.

Silver Medal:—A. H. Mole, Coventry Eagle.

Silver Medal:—A P. Jani, B.S.A.

Silver Medal:—J. W. Buck, Ariel.

Silver Medal:—A. F. Soundy, Baby Triumph.

The following were the competitors in this class:—

R S Ghandy, 3.03 Coventry Eagle, 1 cyl, W G Garriock, Coventry Eagle 1 cyl. A H Mole, 4.47 Coventry Eagle, 1 cyl., A P Jani, 4.47 B. S. A. 1 cyl.; J W Buck, 4.62 Ariel, 1 cyl; A F Soundy, 2.53 Triumph (Baby) 1 cyl; W D Stubbs, 4.47 Triumph (Baby) 1 cyl.; B. Sequeira, 4.61 Douglas 2 cyc; W A Clarke, 4.47 Triumph, 1 cyl; W H Coombs, Triumph 1 cyl; C H Jackson, Triumph 1 cyl; J N Wadia, 4.47 Invicta, 1 cyl; R A Dorton, 2.53 Ivy, 1 cyl; S S Darasha, 4.47 Sunbeam, 1 cyl; M W Sell, 4.06 Triumph 1 cyl.; R Mody, 4.50 Wooler 2 cyls.; W. Cooper, 4.47 Coventry Eagle 1 cyl.; T J Khambatta, 4.47 Triumph, 1 cyl.; M S North, 4.06 Triumph, 1 cyl.; N M Mehta, New Imperial 1 cyl.; W. Godwin, Pearson Sopwith, 1 cyl.; J S Davar, P and M. 1 cyl; H G Moss, P and M. 1 cyl. Retired; F. H Hebbard, 4.06 Triumph 1 cyl Retired; G. E Murphy, 4.47 Coventry Eagle 1 cyl, Retired.

CORONER'S COURT.

PROBABLE CASE OF A SUICIDE.

The dead body of a Mahomedan, aged forty, was found lying near the rails of the down line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, close to the Matunga Station, at 6-15 a.m. on the 17th instant. The head was severed from the body and was lying between the rails while the body outside the line. No one could identify the man nor anybody could say by which train he was killed.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the coroner held an inquest touching the death of the Mahomedan when the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by his head having been severed from the body by a train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on which he apparently placed his neck with the object of committing suicide.

DEHRA DUN CONFERENCE.

MEETING HELD OUTSIDE STATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEHRADUN, April 18.

On April 11th the Dehradun District Conference was prohibited under section 144. After protracted discussions the Reception Committee resolved on the 15th by fifteen votes to twelve to hold the Conference in spite of the prohibition order. The President Mr. Harkarannath Misra, Shankaryachayya and other leaders had already arrived. On Mr. Ugrasen's motion the conference was postponed for the 16th in order to consult Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee. After a discussion lasting the several hours Pt. Nehru's advice was accepted and the Conference was postponed *sinedie*.

On the 17th instant a meeting was held at Doiwala Station outside the prohibited radius. Over two thousand people attended the meeting. Mr. Harkarannath Misra of Lucknow presided. In the morning sitting of the meeting Maulvi Mohsinuddin Saharanpore, Swamis Narsinghoso Ajmere, Anandpakash and Processor Ranamurti spoke. Mr. Misra delivered his able presidential address. Shrimati Deokiji of Jullundhar, Thakur Vijyapalsingh of Rohtak explained situation. Shankaracharya spoke in English. Pt. Nehru spoke at length feelingly councilling patience, perseverance, forbearance and explained that the new Congress disciplines demanded abandonment of the Dehradun Conference. The people were greatly impressed and dejection and disappointment were removed.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 5

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 1½ furlongs. (Distance handicap).
Capt. T. F Arnold's DOUBLE CHIN 10-0 (25 yds.) Owner 1
Major E Lorimer's LILLITH 11-0 (15 yds) Evans 2
Major W H S E Lambert's MASHUQ 12-0 (35 yds.) Owner 3
Mr. J. B Hearsey's SELINA 10-0 (35 yds) Abdul Ghani 4
Tote paid Rs. 10 for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

BAHREIN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Heights Weight Handicap for Arabs.
Raja Sripal Singh's THREE FIFTY 8-4 Bharosa 1
Raja Sripal Singh's RAINBOW 10-12 Capt. Kendall 2
Mr. S. Khauna's FAREED 7-10 Abdul Ghani 3
Mr. Sri Narain's KANGOON 9-1 Sridhar ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8 for place

THE HURDLE RACE Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.
Capt. C. B C Anderson's REUBEN 10-2 Owner 1
Capt. H L Watkis' MAXIM 10-12 Capt. Percy 2
Major H S Stewart's RED LANCER 9-0 Capt. Arnold 3
Tote Paid Rs. 93 for win: Rs. 19 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

THE GARRISON PLATE. Distance 4 mile. A Distance Handicap.
Capt. N R Coles CURASSIER 10-7 (scratch) Capt. B. Randall 1
Major J St. C D Stewart's SUNSHINE 10-7 (10 yds) Mrs. Western 2
Capt. K K Ross and Mr. H F Raywood's JERRY B. 10-7 (15 yds.) Mr. Raywood ... 3
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, April 19, 1922.

MALABAR.

Numerous have been the appeals that have recently been issued in aid of distressed Malabar. Though the news regarding the situation in that part of the country is very scanty, it is undeniable that the sufferings of the population—Hindus and Mapillas—have been terrible. For the moment, we have no desire to enter upon a consideration of all that has befallen those unfortunate people. Yet it seems to us that their cause is going by default, not because of any omission on their part but because of the inadequate information which the public at large possess in regard to their sufferings Beyond official communiques, whose value so far as the people are concerned, is at a high discount, or news purveyed by newspapers under bureaucratic influence, the public have been kept in the dark regarding the nature and extent of the calamity that has descended upon the population of Malabar. It is true that occasionally a little side-light has been shed on the horrors of Martial Law by such selfless workers as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, which the prestige-ridden bureaucracy of Madras has vainly tried to discredit. This, we think, makes it all the more imperative that a thorough inquiry should be held without any loss of time by persons, pledged to the cause of truth regardless of political considerations, and who, as in the case of the Punjab, are ready to give up their time and occupation to serve the cause of the people.

We remember that the Muslim League, at its last session, appointed a small committee, including Mr. Bhurgri, a member of the Council of State, to undertake the much-desired enquiry. Whether the appointment of this committee proved abortive, and if so, why, we have not heard but we may infer that it has proved abortive. We may also recall that grave doubts were cast on official reports by a member of the Legislative Assembly, and even serious allegations reflecting on the conduct of the troops and civilian officials were made; and while the mouthpiece of officialdom hotly resented the allegations, all that he had to say in defence of those whose conduct was the subject of complaint, was that the time was not yet for an enquiry but that they should support the officers and men who, at grave peril to themselves, were fighting the forces of lawlessness and disaffection. The new fangled converts to the bureaucratic creed, whose motto is co-operation with the bureaucracy at any price and on any terms, heartily applauded the official spokesman and the result of the discussion was at best to confirm the old feeling of hopelessness—and helplessness—among the people. The apprehensions of the public were not allayed, and in the futile effusiveness of the Home Member of the Government of India, people saw an evident desire to avoid an enquiry into the causes of the disturbance in Malabar and the methods adopted to suppress it.

Yet the numerous appeals, before the country, sometimes, no doubt, grossly exaggerated or deliberately misleading, make it clear that the need for an independent and impartial investigation is urgent, and in the absence of adequate and reliable data, the response to the appeals, however just they may be, is bound to prove slow and scanty. Time presses, and if as we have every reason to believe the distress that waits to be relieved is appalling, we consider it the duty of the Congress and the Khilafat Committee to make an effort to establish the truth concerning the Malabar disturbance and its consequences.

THE WEB OF INTRIGUE.

Yesterday, we published a statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee of India which bluntly charged the Allies with framing their proposals for a Near East settlement in a spirit of partiality to Greece. Since the Khilafat Committee framed their categorical indictment, Reuter's Agency has cabled us the opinion of the London "Times" on the Allies' refusal to accede to the Kemalists' demand that the Greeks be compelled to evacuate Asia Minor as a condition of the proposed Armistice. The London paper repeats the charge of partiality and weakness for the Greeks on the part of the Allies—a bias so apparent that it is a trifle surprising that the Government of India should have lent itself to the vain effort of publishing a communique from London assuring Indian Muslims that the Allies sought to do justice to Turkey. So it is not Indian "irreconcilables" alone who refuse to give the slightest credence to the Allies' cant of impartiality and good intentions. But it should not be supposed that the Allies are all equally involved in the sorry conspiracy against Turkey and Islam. The mail papers bring us the comments of the French Press on the Paris Conference, and these comments bring support and confirmation to the Indian Muslim view that Great Britain as represented by the Coalition Cabinet is to-day the chief obstacle to a just settlement. On the publication of the Near East proposals we ventured to describe these as a victory for the Philhellenes for whom Lord Curzon stands and schemes. The French Press takes the same view. The Paris "Temps" points out how the proposals aim at placing the Dardanelles under the domination of Great Britain, who would thus obtain "an impregnable (naval) base in the Gallipoli Peninsula." Other French papers echo this opinion, while the Paris "Journal" insists further that with Gallipoli dominated by Britain and Adrianople held by Greece the independence and security of Turkey cannot exist. These arguments merely repeat those which Indian Muslims have already advanced through authoritative statements published to the world and telegraphed to Europe by the Central Khilafat Committee. Small wonder then that even so lukewarm and opportunist a friend of Islamic aspirations as is the London "Times," should to-day find in the Allies actions ground sufficient to warrant the frank accusation that the Allies are in an unholy alliance with Greece for the express purpose of ruining and subordinating Turkey for all time. The London "Times" suggests that the Turks should be told the truth—namely, that "they have to deal mainly with an irregular combination" of both the Allies and Greece. Indian Muslims would prefer a truthful statement, of which their opponents appear quite incapable.

The Kemalist Government has demanded that Greece be restrained from endeavouring to strengthen her military position in Smyrna and Thrace with a view to prejudicing any decisions at which a Peace Conference may arrive. Common fairness would have dictated that this demand should be acceded to—indeed occasion for it to be made should never have arisen. But instead of meting out impartial treatment the Allies ask the Turks first to agree to nebulous Peace Terms as a whole, and undertake then—and only then—to restrain the Greeks from preparations to repeat in Smyrna and Thrace the defiance of Peace Terms which do not satisfy Hellenic rapacity. Simultaneously Lord Ampthill, who seems suddenly to have joined the band of philhellenic propagandists whose activities in England so strangely coincide with the intrigues of Coalition statesmen—has addressed a letter to the "Morning Post." This precious missive urges the Government of India "to send a *trust worthy* (? complaisant) Indian gentleman to Constantinople" declaring that this gentleman will find that the Kemalists "have deliberately set themselves to overthrow the Khilafat and the Sultan." Lord Ampthill's amiable intention in making this suggestion is an obvious one. He believes that a "trustworthy Indian gentleman"—let us say Mr. Srinivas Sastri, or, if a gentleman with a Muslim name be preferred, there is Sir Umar Hayat Khan—will discover only a tithe of what we already know. It is a half-truth to assert that the Kemalists seek to overthrow the Sultan-Khalifa. On the contrary they seek to rescue the Khilafat from an intolerably ignominious position. To this end they have refused to recognise the Sultan's authority or edicts so long as he remains a prisoner in the hands of the Allies. This refusal to bow to the Sultan-Khalifa's authority is the only way in which the authority of the Khilafat can be vindicated. Lord Ampthill doubtless thinks, that it is with Muslims as it is with Catholics whose Pope retains all the Pontiff's spiritual authority even if he be a prisoner and subject to coercion. Believing this, Lord Ampthill hopes to shock the world of Islam into a repudiation of the Kemalists. But the world of Islam is wiser than Lord Ampthill knows

We in India are perfectly well aware of the fact that only the wise and courageous stand made by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal and his heroic followers has saved the Khilafat from being made a mockery. The Turks by Islamic Law are free to depose their Sultan for good reason shown. The Muslims of the world are equally free to depose the Khalifa and to set in his place another defender of the Faith. Instead of doing this—and because the subservience of the Sultan Khalifa to alien authority was not his fault—the Kemalists and the world of Islam have merely refused to accept his authority until such time as he is left free to exercise it. We know that the Kemalists have acted with the greatest restraint and wisdom in this matter and even if the Turks had taken the extreme step of deposing their Sultan we should not thereby have been shocked into refusing them our sympathy and help if they made it clear to us that the Sultan was unfit to rule. So Lord Ampthill cherishes a vain delusion if he imagines that a report by a "trustworthy" Indian gentleman to the effect that the Kemalists have usurped the authority of the Sultan would divide Islam. But this ex-Governor (surely one of those to whose inconspicuous and inglorious careers Mr. Montagu so aptly referred) is a ridiculously ill-informed optimist. He goes on to suggest that the handing over of the Straits to Turkey would mean placing the Bolsheviks in power at Stamboul. We are used to seeing the Bolshevik bogey raised whenever and wherever Britain desires power or territory. Will it shock Lord Ampthill's soul to learn that Indian opinion holds that the Turks have a great deal less to fear from Bolshevik intrigues than from Lord Curzon's—that the Turco-Soviet treaties secure the real independence of Turkey while the Paris Proposals would place Greece over Turkey as master with Great Britain—or rather the Coalition—as Greece's bully? Truly the Near East settlement plot thickens.

Notes of the Day

Ineffective Propaganda.

We have been treated lately to reports of doings in Japan in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit there. One such described a review of the Japanese Imperial Guard, who, we were told, marched past the Prince with great effect and an imitation of the German goose-step. It is strange how news which is intended to have a certain effect on the individual perusing it, actually often affects him quite differently. We in India may be peculiar, but the biggest impression left on our mind by this particular report was perhaps one of vague regret that an Eastern nation's soldiers should imitate the goose-step which is symbolic of Junkerism. This, we are sure, is not the effect Reuter's Agency designed the report to have. India was doubtless expected to thrill with some vaguely pleasant martial ardour which reports of military doings are supposed to induce. Then again, with regard to the report of a duck hunt which the Prince of Wales attended. We were told that the hunt proceeded on the following lines:—The birds were decoyed into a narrow channel and there captured with big butterfly nets. This "sport", we were assured, caused "much amusement." Here again we fail to respond to Reuter's spur. So far from being amused by the thought of terrified ducks being captured by or fluttering into big butterfly nets, the Indian mind is prone to wonder whether the ducks found the "sport" amusing. It is unfortunate that Reuter's young man in London who selects the items of news intended to edify India should be so supremely ignorant of Indian ways of thought as to present news to us in such a light that instead of being interested we are vaguely annoyed or saddened.

Unity.

India's Nationalists are only human, and it is therefore not surprising that occasional differences of opinion should arise as to the fundamentals of the Nationalist policy and movement. Indeed, that these differences of opinion should be so few and far between is what should surprise us since we have never claimed perfection for ourselves while the programme we have marked out is based on our acknowledgment of our own weakness and our desire to overcome it. In all cases, however, where opinions differ, it has invariably transpired that the right opinion has ultimately triumphed—the opinion held by Mahatma Gandhi and the vast majority of the people. This has happened once again at Nagpur, where Congressmen assembled in a public meeting have recorded the most emphatic disapproval of the efforts made by those who sought from Nagpur and elsewhere to amend the Congress programme. Thus the unity of India in her great spiritual movement grows stronger with every day.

Local Option!

The letter from a correspondent which we publish elsewhere referring to the proposed opening of a new liquor shop at Tardeo Road, opposite the Alliance Mills, will, it is hoped, draw the attention of the Excise authorities to the feelings of the residents of the locality against the granting of a new license. We fail to see the motive that has actuated them in thus foisting on the people of a locality, where unfortunately, there already exist four liquor shops and two toddy shops, another den of vice. There are four mills working in the locality, viz., the Jivraj Baloo Mills, the Maneckji Petit Mills, the Motilal Pitty Mills and the Alliance Mills. Are not these shops a sufficient temptation to the poor mill-workers to waste their hard-earned money in? The Temperance Association should lose no time in bestirring itself and not rest content till the removal of this impending menace to the well-being of poor workers and the peace of the residents of the locality is assured.

On a False Scent.

Under the heading "A Non-Cooperator's Warning", a Madras contemporary publishes an extract from the address of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference, in which that gentleman expresses a fear that Musulmans are entertaining hatred of the English as a race. "I had a discussion with Muhammadan Moulavis and Moulanas on the subject of "Tarkem-walat" (*sic*) which, I understand, means cutting off all connection with the English people as a race. If Tarkem-walat means that there should be no communication with the English people socially, politically, commercially or in any other way (I hope I am wrong in this assumption), I am afraid non-violent Non-Cooperation which the Congress has accepted on behalf of the Nation is not the same thing as the Tarkem-walat." Mr. Sen distressed himself quite needlessly. He was wrong in his assumption. Tark-i-Mawalat (Leaving off relations) has not at all the meaning he ascribes to it. It is the name given to the attitude of the early Muslims towards Quresh in Mecca during the first thirteen years of the Holy Prophet's mission, when the former took no part in the assemblies of the latter, yet lived side by side with them, devoting themselves to the work of consolidating and spreading the faith and generally building up their own community. Though cruelly persecuted, the Muslims did not retaliate on their oppressors. They took no notice of them, absorbed in fulfilling the mission with which God had charged them. Quresh were of the same race as the Holy Prophet and his principal companions, and the slaves of Quresh were of the same race as the crowd of poorer Muslim converts. On the Muslim side the slave was equal with the freeman, on the pagan side he was a chattel. Those of the pagan Quresh who wished well to the Muslims kept relations with them; it was only with the active oppressors, the ruling clique and their adherents that there was "Tark-i-Mawalat." And it is noteworthy that it was the constant effort of the Holy Prophet to convert those enemies, who in fact were all converted in the end. We venture to assert that the term Tark-i-Mawalat connotes the very ideal of our "Non-violent Non-Cooperation" Movement. That being so, our contemporary's comment upon Mr. Sen's remarks: "Brave words indeed, but how can the alliance between the left wing of the Hindu community and the violence-loving Muslim Congressmen, be anything but full of danger to the body politic? It is an unnatural friendship", seems uncalled-for. Tark-i-Mawalat is so strictly non-violent in its associations, and its associations are so sacred for the Musulmans, that violence can never come with it. Tark-i-Mawalat must be rejected as a policy before the very thought of violence can be admitted.

Thought for the Day.

"It is a curious thing that every demand for the establishment of order . . . takes into consideration, not order for the benefit of the people . . ., the great mass of the population, but order for the benefit of the old-time regime, for the aristocrats, for the vested interests, for the men who are responsible for this very condition of disorder. No one asks for order because order will help the masses of the people to get a portion of their rights and their land: but all demand it so that the great owners of property, the overlords, the hidalgos, the men who have exploited that rich country for their own selfish purposes, shall be able to continue their processes undisturbed by the protests of the people from whom their wealth and power have been obtained."—Ex-President Wilson.

TEN LITTLE MODERATES.

(*With apologies to the nursing bard*).

Ten little moderates,
Went out to dine,
H. E. didn't smile at one
And then there were nine.

Nine little moderates,
With minds out of date
One wasn't knighted
And that left eight.

Eight little moderates,
Thought the Councils heaven,
One lost his seat,
And then there were seven.

Seven little moderates,
With Europeans would mix,
One heard of Watson Smythe,
And so there were six.

Six little moderates,
For a C. I. E. did strive,
One didn't get it.
And then there were five.

Five little moderates,
Feeling very sore,
One denounced Repression,
And then there were four.

Four little moderates,
Thought they were "free,"
So one opposed the Back Bay Scheme,
And then there were three.

Three little moderates,
Had so much to do,
That one overworked himself,
And that left two.

Two little moderates,
With a turn for fun,
One punned himself to death,
And then there was one.

One little moderate,
Thought fit to run,
Back into the Congress' fold,
And so there were none.

ANON.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

ITS EFFECT ON GENOA.

CONSIDERED A CHALLENGE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

An acutely critical situation has suddenly arisen at Genoa as a result of the signing of Russo-German treaty by M. Chicherin and Herr Rantzau, which has had the effect of a bombshell, both in Genoa and Allied capitals. The withdrawal of the French delegation is one of the numerous possibilities arising. It is not thought, however, that the incident will result in the break up of the Conference. It is pointed out that Russia primarily wants money which Germany cannot supply; so it is expected that Moscow's back has not stiffened beyond possibility of bending towards the Allies' demands. By a diplomatic triumph involving full recognition of the Soviet by Germany and virtual re-establishment of pre-war relations, with reciprocal appointment of ambassadors and consuls, the possibility of the Treaty developing into an alliance is not overlooked.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

While the "Chronicle" finds little intrinsic fault with the terms of the Treaty most of the morning papers are considerably perturbed. The "Daily Telegraph" says the agreement is a testimony to the astuteness of Russia delegates and short-sighted folly of their German colleagues, whose action will intensify vastly the French distrust. The "Morning Post" opines that the signatories have won brilliant diplomatic victory and their action is an intimation to the Allies that Germany and Russia have regained complete diplomatic freedom in the ready use they make of arrangements entirely independent of the Treaty of Versailles or any other Allied settlement. The "Times" like the "Post" draws a lesson of the necessity for complete Franco-British understanding and urges the Entente to take up the challenge and teach the Germans and the Bolsheviks that the Allies will not be defied or flouted with impunity.

"GOING BEHIND BACKS OF POWERS."

LLOYD GEORGE TAKES "GRAVE VIEW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

Genoa.—The German Delegation is taking pains to emphasise that the Russo-German agreement is merely the culmination of several months of negotiations, and that, indeed, it has long been foreseen by Great Britain.

Nevertheless the conclusion of a treaty at the present juncture is regarded very unfavourably by the British Delegation which has been endeavouring to hasten a general agreement in order to prevent the division of Europe into two camps. Mr. Lloyd George has informed the German Emissary who brought the Treaty that he took a grave view of the German action in thus going behind the backs of the Powers. The position of the Germans towards the Allies has thus become worse, but the situation as regards Russia is not affected, and, presumably, negotiations with the Soviet Government will be continued.

CONFERENCE ASTOUNDED.

THE GERMAN VIEWPOINT

LONDON, April 17.

The announcement of the initialling of the Russo-German treaty at Genoa was completely unexpected, and astounded the Conference circles. The Germans, however, declare that no special significance is attached to the fact that the Treaty has been signed at Genoa.

A German communique, making the announcement, says that the claims based on the Soviets' socialisations are also annulled, with the reservation that Russia grants no socialisation compensation to a third party, and withdraws socialisation affecting the subjects of other States.

The signatories agree to grant each other economic reciprocity and the most favoured nation treatment. The communique emphasises that the treaty, in no way, affects the relations with other countries, and, by no means, detracts from the signatories' interest in the general aims of the Conference.

FRENCH INTOLERANCE.

TREATY TO BE EXAMINED BY JURISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Paris.—It is reported from Genoa that indignation was general, when the signing of the Russo-German Treaty was announced at a meeting of Allied delegates. M. Barthou, forcibly criticised the "duplicity" of Russian and German delegations saying they had on the brink of the Conference repeated Brest-Litovsk. He declared that henceforth he would not sit at semi-official meetings with Russians. He thought it essential to ask Paris for instructions. A committee of jurists will examine the treaty in relation to the Treaty of Versailles, after which the delegates of the Allies, including the Little Entente will meet to take suitable decisions.

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS!

COLONIAL OFFICE SANCTIONS KAMPALA SCHEME.

VIGOROUS INDIAN PROTESTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KAMPALA,
British East Africa April 18.

The Segregation Scheme for Kampala has been upheld by the Colonial office. Uganda Indians are appealing to the Viceroy. Indian leaders are moving the Colonial office for suspension till a final decision on segregation policy is reached.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION IN CHINA.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

Sir John Jordan is proceeding to Geneva to represent Britain on the Opium commission of the League of Nations.

In an interview he stated that the commission would attempt to determine the world's medical needs, but only the pressure of public opinion would make the nations concerned agree to a limitation. He confirmed the statement that military Governors in the provinces of China, in order to raise revenue for troops, are taxing peasants on the basis of their crop of opium, thus forcing the peasants to grow opium, great areas of which were now being harvested.

He urged an attitude of sympathy and co-operation towards China. Public opinion in China was rather depressed and hopeless, and it was, therefore, important that Western public opinion and more hopeful and idealistic influences in China should be stimulated with a view to reducing the devastating influence of opium in the world.

AGAINST PROPOSED PEACE TERMS.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 17.

The Musalmans of Bangalore, assembled in a large public meeting on the 16th instant under the chairmanship of Peer Syed Hyder Shah Saheb Qadri, have unanimously resolved supporting the resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, protesting against the proposals of the Near East Conference as being in direct variance with the Muslim religious obligations and the British Premier's pledges to the Indian Muslims and with the Allies' promises made during the war.

The above resolution has been telegraphed to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy for information.

ATTACK ON MR. COLLINS

KIDNAPPING, NOT KILLING—THE MOTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

The attack on Mr. Michael Collins was a most desperate affair. It was made in Parnell Square, at midnight, on Mr. Collins' arrival in Dublin. Ten men, some of them in uniform, rushed out of the Irish Republican Headquarters, and fired about ten shots at the motor-car in which Mr. Collins was sitting, in rapid succession, from all directions, and several bullets struck the car.

Mr. Collins who had a wonderful escape, himself returned the fire and disarmed and captured one assailant. The exchange of shots lasted three minutes and pedestrians in the vicinity fled in panic.

Mr. Collins, in an interview, expressed the opinion that the attackers intended to kidnap, and not kill, him and his companions. The attackers themselves were apparently unaware of Mr. Collins' identity. Mr. Collins tackled the man who was firing accurately, chased him into the doorway, and took his revolver. The man was much abashed when he learnt whom he had been attacking, and said he was merely acting on instructions.

The republican leader, Mr. O'Connor interviewed, denied there was any attempt to kill Mr. Collins, and said: "We don't want to kill anybody."

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

Genoa.—A Russo-German Treaty has been signed, re-establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries and mutually cancelling the claims to the indemnities of wartime or since.

PARIS PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

"IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF SOLEMN PLEDGES."

TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND DR. MAHMUD

MR. MOAZZAMALI'S ADDRESS AT CHINDWARA CONFERENCE.

The following is a translation of the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Mozzamali, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee at the C. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Chindwara on the 16th instant.

Gentlemen

I cannot find adequate words to express my feelings of gratitude for the honour you have done to me. You are well aware that all of my family members and myself are deeply connected with the residents of Chindwara. In fact we have had historic connections with Chindwara. When some future historian will write about the great revolution of India, he will write the name of Chindwara in bold letters in his history. After Mahroli and Lansdown, the internment of Maulana Shaukatali and Maulana Mohamedali at Chindwara and their subsequent imprisonment at Betul was the first step towards our religious and political revolution. Their services during the course of internment laid the foundation of the Khilafat movement and Swaraj. The brilliant example of bravery and chivalry set by them before the world is very rare, and the voice they raised in the Betul jail is ringing throughout the length and breadth of the country and is guiding the Muslims of India in their line of action. Chindwara is a place whose architectural mosque presents the scene of the Mosques of Cordova, Granada and St. Saphia, and is an instnce of the religions sentiments and services of its founders,

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

Before I deal with the present situation I deem it my sacred duty to pay my humble tribute to the magnificent services of Mahatma Gandki and my friend Dr. Syed Mahmud rendered to the cause of the Khilafat and country. The grand personality of Mahatmaji is beyond all human praise. The world has rarely produced such personalities as have been the cause of national progress. It is a matter of great pride and time has proved it that the Mahatmaji is the greatest leading personality in the present age. It is impossible for me to offer adequate thanks and gratitude to him on behalf of the Mussalmans of India for the most effective and remarkable services he has rendered in the cause of Islam and India. Suffice to say that the Indian Muslims will ever remain grateful to him and to our Hindu brethren, and will always make it a point to promote national unity the foundation of which was laid by Mahatmaji and Ali Brothers, and inspite of intrigues, and machinations from certain quarters, will hold that unity as sacred as they can. The only tribute that we, the Indians, can pay to these great sons of India, is to maintain and preserve the brotherhood and unity advocated by them. The trial and sentence of Mahatmaji and admission by the judge of his great personality, are the clearest proof of his innocence. The arrest of my dear friend Dr. Syed Mahmud and the sentence of six months' imprisonment is a recent event, which has brought to light the so-called justice of the Great Britain and Lord Reading. The proceedings of his trial and the Magistrate's order clearly prove how Justice is being administered under the present system of administration. The fact is that the Bihar Government wanted to check the activities of Dr. Syed Mahmud for some time under the circumstances, it is futile to expect any justice from the Government officials. During the tenure of his office, he rendered most useful services to the Central Khilafat Committee, which deserve our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude. He was highly devoted to the cause of the Khilafat, and was always earnest in his work. A part of his extensive work is the substantial collection of Angora Fund and a general awakening among the Muslims of Bihar for the cause of Khilafat and Swaraj. After his arrest, the responsibility of this great work has been entrusted to my week hands, and I always pray that I may be successful in the discharge of my duties.

Gentlemen, In this connection I would like to remind you of the great sacrifice of Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Dr. Kitchlew, Sardar Kharak Singh, Moulvi Zafarali Khan, Agha Mohamed Safdar, Khawaja Abdul Majid, Tasadduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Nisar Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Mr. Khahjuzzaman, Maulvi Ahmed Said, Pandit Deshpande, Moulvi Husain Ahmed, Pir Ghulam Mujaddid, Maulana Nisar Ahmed and other leaders workers who are in jail. Their sacrifices, I am sure will yield good fruits for the liberation of Islam and India.

OFFICIAL PLEDGES REGARDING KHILAFAT.

Now I invite your attention to the Khilafat question. The question which has intensely exercised the mind of not only the Mussalmans but of the United India, and which led to the resignation of Mr. Montagu is the Khilafat question, which, though a purely religious question for the Mussalmans, has, through vicissitudes, become the cognate question of the whole United India. It is not now necessary to deal with this question from historic and religious points of view, but it will be of some interest to recall the solemn and deliberate pledges given by Mr. Lloyd George and the Viceroy in the name of the British Government and the Government of India.

1. The first announcement issued by the Government of India on the 3rd November, 1914 runs as follows:—"In view of the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey which to the regret of Great Britain had been brought about by the illadvised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the Port of Jedah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jedah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces, so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

2. After that Mr. Lloyd George claiming to speak in the name of the whole Empire, made the following remarkable pronouncement on the 5th January, 1918:—

"We are not fighting to deprive Turkey of Constantinople or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish racially." President Wilson's 12th point in his message to the Congress dated 8th January, 1918 in equally emphatic term, viz., that the Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire, should be assured of secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities now under Turkish rule, should be assured security of life and autonomous development."

3. The Premier again made the following utterances in the House of Commons in February, 1920:—

"The second pledge, given in January, 1918, was given after full consideration with all parties and the right him. Member for Paisley and Lord Grey acquiesced. There was a real desire to make a national statement of war aims, a statement that would carry all parties along with it and they all agreed. . . . That declaration was specific, unqualified and deliberate. It was mad with the consent of all paries in the communities. . . We gave a solemn pledge, they accepted it and they are disturbed at the prospect of our not abiding by it. . . . There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that you could not trust the British word. That is the danger. Of course, it would be a fatal reputation for us." Besides, among the well-known fourteen points, one dealt with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which runs as follows:—

"The Turkish parts of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty but the other nations under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development."

But the way in which the British Ministers have unjustly treated the Turks and the Arabs in direct violation of the above solemn and deliberate pledges is well known to all the treaty of Severes is so unjust a treaty, violating the religious demands of the Mussalmans and the legitimate rights of the Turks that it is impossible to find another instance of similar nature in the world. Two deputations were sent on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans to England and is needless to recall how the British Ministers treated their pleadings which were based on the just demands of 33 crores of the people of India. These deputations found favour in France, Italy and were specially helpful to the Turks, the British Ministers were so much dazzled by the Victory that they had no feelings for the troubles and anxieties of the Indians, 'You have yourselves heard from Maulana Mohmed Ali what disappointing reply was given to him by Mr. Lloyd George. The second deputation which was sent to England in accordance with the choice and selection of the Government also returned to India with similar disappointment. Mr. Lloyd George, turned a deaf ear to the just and religious demands of those whose men and money brought the war to a victorious end. After the Victory was won, he said with pride that the desires of centuries past were satisfied and that a brilliant Crusade was won by the conquest of Jerusalem. The friendship of Greece does not allow British statesmen to listen to anything else. The resignation of the Secretary of State for India and the political tactits of Lord Curzon are fresh events, which have plunged

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN NATIONALISM.

ITS BIRTH AND GROWTH.

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Satyadev delivered his last lecture on "Eleven years of Political Life in India" at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

The Swamiji said when he spoke against the Bardoli decision it was taken like a bomb shell by the public. He however, proposed to address on the subject on which he had given very deliberate consideration for a considerable time. When he returned from America in 1911 he thought that unless Indians took national education they would never be free from political domination. At that time there were three political parties. The Moderate party led by the late Mr. Gokhale, National party led by the late Mr. Tilak who was in duress at that time and the Revolutionary party. He did not believe in the last party as it was his experience in America that by sheer revolution no nation had become independent. As far as the Moderate party was concerned they were afraid of him (speaker) and did not associate with him. The National party being not properly organized he came to the conclusion that the best way to emancipate the nation was to give them national education. It was the duty of the leaders to educate the nation by slow process. When he went to the Punjab he was surprised to see the political condition then, viz: 1911. He gave an instance of a class fellow of Khalsa College whom he gave a friendly call at night but who was so much afraid to see him (speaker) that he was inclined to see him off soon lest he would sleep overnight at his house and bring him into trouble. The Punjab Government was much down on those who returned from America and no pains were spared to harass them. At that time Gujerat, the United Provinces and "Bengal were not known for their political activity at all. He therefore, went from place to place addressing the people on the independence of America, its Universities, Colleges and towns, etc. He thought the best way to awaken the public was to speak on independence of America. In 1912 there was the Balkan war and four or five empires jointly were fighting against Turkey. It was then that he (speaker) advocated the Hindu-Moslem unity and advised the Hindus to help their Moslem brethren, but he was taken as a mad man. In 1914 the war broke out and Lokmanya Tilak was released. The popular opinion then was that they should help the Government in the crisis. They had too much faith in the English people. They decided to help, so much so that the enemy was defeated, and a great man like Lord Hardinge then said that India was bled white. Till 1916 when the National Congress met at Lucknow the political condition of the country was such that it was difficult even for Mahatma Ganhdi to get a vote. So far people were anxious to get only seats in the Councils or berths in the Government office. In 1917 some people from Champaran invited Mahatma Gandhi and the speaker to go to their place and redress their grievances. They accepted the invitation and the people of Behar received quite a new gospel in political life. It was a turning point in the political life of India. The eye of whole India was on Champaran them. There was no redress for the poor cooly against his planter master. He came into contact with the Mahatma then and tried to know his political creed and he was told then by Mahatma that his strength was soul force. In 1918 at Motihari he received internment order not to address any public meeting or that he would be interned. He wired to Mahatma and received reply not to break the order as he was in communication with the Behar Government and if he failed to get justice he asked him to break it. The result of Mahatma's representation was that he received externment order. On his writing to Mahatma, he asked him to see him at Nadiad. On reaching Nadiad he was surprised to see the Mahatma recruiting men for the front. He (speaker) asked him that he believed in Ahimsa and he was surprised to see him sending men for slaughter at the German hands. About that time Mrs. Annie Besant was interned and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was moving from Ahmedabad to Bombay and Bombay to Madras. He had earned so much popularity then that some were taking him a second "Loymanya." In 1919, the British Government won the war and people in India thought that their faithful services will be rewarded and the reward they got was in the Punjab wrongs which shaggered even the Moderates who had implicit faith in the British rule. On the other hand the English people who perpetrated the wrongs said that "India would not forget them for fifty years." He (speaker) was on the spot in the Punjab and coming to Ahmedabad he narrated the wrongs to Mahatma. A Committee was appointed for investigation and their report was issued which shaggered both the Moderates and the Extremists. They appealed for justice but in vain. This gave rise to non-co-operation. In the Congress of 1919 he (speaker) addressing the public said if the Punjab wrongs were not redressed there would arise a new Punjab which would extort justice from the British people. By a providential act Lala Lajpatrai returned to the Punjab and captured it. The Ali Brothers were released and Mr. C. R. Das in Bengal and Pandit Motilal Nehru in U. P. came into popularity. There was a regular constellation of political planets in the Indian horison. It was then, viz., 1920 that they failed to get justice of the Punjab wrongs and Non-co-operation was started." This movement awakened the masses to an unprecedent extent. The Tilak Swarajya Fund and the Swadeshi movement were started with remarkable success. The non-co-operation movement awakened the masses but Government did not much interfere with it. They felt it the more when the Prince's visit was boycotted. It was a great insult to the Prince as well as the Viceroy. If they put themselves in place of Englishmen they would feel that Indians should not have boycotted the Prince's visit. But there was another version too, viz:—national one which was that they had no grievance with the Prince but they wanted to show to the Prince that their heart was bleeding. Then came the National Congress at Ahmedabad which inspired the people with fresh confidence that after 31st December 1921 they would cease paying taxes and become free. Unfortunately nothing of the kind occurred.

At this stage the electric light was out and the Swamiji had to address in the dark.

Coming to the Bardoli decision he said it was a fatal mistake. The Mahatma should have been arresting either at Ahmedabad Congress or at Bardoli. The suspension had upset the whole national expectations. However the Non-cooperation movement had done good to the country which a solid work of fifty years could not have accomplished. The very fact that men of wealth and culture had preferred to go to jail and sacrificed their personal gain spoke volumes in favour of the success of the non-co-operation movement. He (speaker) was a non-co-operator from 1911 not because he felt the Punjab wrongs or for the Khilafat but because he felt for the servitty of his thirty crores of fellow subjects. Finally he said he was going to Europe for operation on his eyes and will retire from pulic life for a year but appealed the audience to carry on the struggle and Mahatma's programme faithfully.

Votes of thanks to the speaker and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SEDITION.

TAKEN TO SABARMATI JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, arrested at Cawnpore on the 15th instant, was brought here and taken to Sabarmati Central Jail this afternoon. It is understood he is to be tried on the charge of sedition.

U. P. MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MR. HASRAT MOHANI CONGRATULATED ON ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 17.

Cawnpore messages of to-day state that at the joint meeting of the Congress, Khilafat and Moslem League on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Dhulekar, services of Hasrat Mohani to the country were eulogised and he was congratulated on his arrest. Subsequently at a meeting of the U. P. Moslem League, resolutions congratulating Hasrat Mohani on his arrest, reiterating Khilafat demands and sympathising with the oppressed Moplahs were passed. M. Azad Sobhani, in his presidential address, referred to the services of Hasarat Mohani to the League. The speaker emphatically adhered to the Khilafat demands, as enunciated by the Jamiet-ul-Ulema, which was the only competent body to deal with a religious question like that of the Khilafat. He exhorted them not to be deterred by official oppression.

MAULANA AZAD SUBHANI.

A correspondent wires from Cawnpore under date April 18:—

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Cwanpore, informs us that Maulana Azad Subhani leaves Cawnpore this noon by the Jhansi mail for Malabar in connection with the enquiry committee appointed by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to investigate into the causes of Moplah disturbances. He goes to Madras first, whence he will proceed to the affected area.

A BERLIN TRAGEDY.

TALAAT PASHA'S BROTHER MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Berlin.—A sensational tragedy occurred in West End last night. Two youths fired revolvers at two men, one of whom was instantly killed. He is reported to be the brother of Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who was assassinated in Berlin last year. The other man was seriously wounded. The assailants escaped.

"BHIL UNREST."

OFFICIAL VERSION OF TROUBLE.

"NO NEED FOR ANY ENQUIRY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your issue of April the 11th under the heading "Bhil Unrest" you published a letter from Mr. B. S. Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. This letter purported to give the genesis of the trouble and suggested certain remedies which it was the duty of the Government to put into force. I enclose a copy of the Agent to the Governor-General's reply to Mr. Pathik which I would be glad if you would publish in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Bombay, April 18.

AGENT'S LETTER.

Dated Mount Abu.
The 31st March, 1922.
No. 302-P.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 26th March, and am glad to have an opportunity of correcting certain misapprehensions which are revealed in it.

Paragraph 2 of your letter.—You are inclined to believe that happenings of any seriously objectionable nature were few and far between, that they were the works of individuals and that Motilal had no inciting hand therein. The first happening was in December last when Motilal with two thousand Bhils beat 3 officials of the Jharol State and took from them the revenue which they had collected. Shortly afterwards in Danta territory a police patrol was attacked and 4 of the Sowars ponies were wounded. A Customs clerk and a Bunya were also taken away forcibly and beaten. On the 7th of January, 2 constables patrolling in the Danta State were beaten and deprived of their guns. In the middle of February the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha was fired on by Bhils under Motilal. On March the 3rd an Idar Sepoy was assaulted and roughly handled by Motilal's Bhils. Finally, on March the 8th, Motilal's force fired on the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, without provocation and despite all efforts of the Political Superintendent to induce Motilal and his Bhils to discuss their troubles peacefully with him. Many letters from Motilal to the Political officers of which copies are in my possession show that he threatened violence if the demands of the Bhils as formulated by him were not complied with.

Paragraph 3 sub-clause ii.—The Mewar Darbar did not threaten to arrest or kill Motilal from the very outset. No orders for his arrest were issued until the Jharol incident referred to above.

In the circumstances, the Darbar were fully justified in offering a reward of Rs. 500 for his arrest.

Paragraph 3 sub-clause iii.—Efforts were constantly made by Political officers and Darbar officials to induce the Bhils to state their grievances through proper channels, so that any legitimate complaints might be redressed. Motilal prevented them from doing so.

Paragraph 3 sub-clause iv.—There was no reason why any assurance of personal safety should be given to Motilal provided that he agreed to confine his activities within legitimate limits. Every properly behaved citizen knows that his personal safety will not be infringed by the authorities unless commits an offence.

Paragraph 4.—The firing was inevitable as the Bhils took the offensive against Major Sutton and his force and opened a very heavy fire with guns and bows and arrows. The fire was not returned until the attacking Bhils had shown their determination by advancing within less than 100 yeards.

Paragraph 5.—It is not a fact that hundreds of innocent human beings have been shot. The casualties were as stated in the Government of India Communique, namely 22 killed and 29 wounded.

Paragraph 7 (i).—Every possible step was taken both in the Bombay States and in Mewar to get the Bhils legitimate grievances redressed and thus tranquilize the discontent. Constant messages were sent to Motilal and to the Bhils to this effect. On February the 24th, a deputation of leading Bhils from the Idar, Danta and Pol States approached the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in order to lay their grievances before him and professed complete willingness on behalf of the Bhils of the Agency to accept any settlement that the Political Agent might negotiate with the Darbars after giving them full hearing. A few days later, however, at a moment when the negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, the Bhil representatives abruptly departed on summons from Motilal. It is thus apparent that Motilal was solely responsible for the delay in redress of their grievances.

Paragraph 7 (ii).—I am unable to agree with you that the proper course was to allow the Bhils from all effected States to assemble and collectively to formulate separate demands for separate States. Whenever a combined movement of the kind which you describe is started, there is a grave danger of serious disturbances owing to the fact that such movements attract criminal classes, landless men and all those who have nothing to lose and something to gain from the upheaval of existing conditions. Such inflammable material may burst into the flame of anarchy at any moment, and for this reason it is necessary for Government to discourage such combined movements while at the same time affording all facilities for the representation of valid complaints.

Paragraph 7 (iv).—The nature of the country in which Motilal was operating with his followers such as to render it impossible for the forces available to surround him so completely and strongly as to leave no avenue of escape. If, however, he had been surrounded in this manner, it is possible, that the loss of life would have been greater, since the Bhils might have refused to surrender.

Paragraph 7 (v).—I have already explained that Motilal's party commenced the attack, and that the casualties were as reported in the Communique. No attempt has been made "to keep the world in darkness about the happenings," but on the contrary full information about the incident has been published in the Communique.

Paragraph 8.—No Government troops are or have been employed in connection with the trouble.

Paragraph 9.—I am glad to say that present information points to the rapid subsidence of excitement among the Bhils, who now realise the great advantage of submitting any grievances they may have through the proper channel. For this reason there is no need for any enquiry of the nature suggested in paragraph 10 of your letter.

I quite agree with your remark in paragraph 2 of your letter namely that it was certainly beyond Motilal's intellectual capacity to lead the public on the right patch. It is abundantly clear from his many letters that his one idea was to extort concessions for the Bhils by threatening violence. For this reason, among others, his activities were rightly disowned by Mr. Gandhi. If he had surrendered himself to the Mewar Darbar in response to the warrant issued for his arrest, all excitement among the Bhils would have subsided and the deplorable loss of life would have been avoided. No one regrets more than myself and the officers concerned that it was necessary to fire on these misguided people, but had vigorous action not been taken at a moment when all other measures had been tried in vain, the result would have been an extended rebellion which could not have been suppressed without much greater bloodshed.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) R. E. HOLLAND.

To

Mr. B. S. Pathik,
President, Rajasthan Seva Sangha,
Ajmer.

AHMEDABAD CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

PROGRESS UNSATISFACTORY.

The Ahmedabad District Co-operative Conference was held at Ahmedabad on Sunday, the 9th instant. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Collector of Ahmedabad, the President elect, Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, presided.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ramanaghai, Mr. Bhulabhai, Mr. Bhulakhidas, Dr. Nananathi. There were also about 200 representatives and members of societies present.

The District Honorary Organiser, Mr. Desaibhai Patel, read a report describing the progress of the Co-operative movement in the Ahmedabad District during the last 10 years. He said that the progress was on the whole unsatisfactory, and Ahmedabad, which in other respects is one of the premier districts in Gujarat, lagged far behind the other districts in co-operative activities. The number of societies was only a little over 50 and non-credit co-operation had made little progress so far. Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, then gave a general lecture on Co-operation and its advantages, but specially dealt on those aspects of co-operation which were important in the case of Gujarat and asked all those present to help in carrying out the objects of the movement.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were then read and passed, the first and the most important was about the starting of a federation for 2 talukas of Ahmedabad District for doing the work of purchase and sale of produce of agriculturists, for supervising and guiding agricultural societies, etc. The resolution was moved in an eloquent speech by Rao Bhadur A. U. Malji and seconded by Mr. Ramnikrai, Assistant Manager of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to draft bye-laws and work out details of such a federation. Of the other resolutions which were passed at the conference one was for the starting of Cattle Insurance Societies and another for granting facilities for co-operative consumers societies. It was also resolved to open a sub-branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute at Ahmedabad.

The President in his closing speech, dwelt on the backwardness of the district in co-operation and attributed it mainly to the paucity of workers coming forward to help in making the movement more popular. If such workers came forward co-operative activities could be stimulated throughout the district. He also added that it was necessary for a district like Ahmedabad to have some such co-operative agency as the proposed federation to organise joint purchase and joint sale, and appealed to all those present to come forward and do whatever they would to help the co-operative cause. He specially appealed to the inhabitants of Ahmedabad to go in for co-operative housing, and to organise society for mill operatives.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chair and those who had organised the conference, the proceedings concluded.

PARIS PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABBE.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Indian Mussalmans into unrest and excitement. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon cannot even tolerate that some of the Khilafat demands should be publicly supported by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India. The resignation of Mr. Montagu is to be regretted inasmuch as he is the only personality in England sympathetically inclined towards India. It is astonishing that Lord Reading is still in India. In the natural course of events, his resignation was expected much earlier than that of Mr. Montagu.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

The Paris proposals of Lord Curzon are quite unacceptable to place Gallipoli in the international possession and to leave Adrionople to the Greeks means to establish Greeks' control over Constantinople. The semi-internationalisation of Smyrna is quite unjust, and is calculated to leave Anatolia and Asia Minor in a defenceless condition, to internationalise Dardanelles is opposed to the honour and defence of the seat of the Khilafat. Besides the illegal capitulatory rights acquired by the foreign subjects within the Turkish Empire are worth being absolutely cancelled. These rights have proved to be dangerous weapons in undermining the liberty of and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE.

There is practically nothing new in the Near East proposals as issued in a Press Communique of Government of India on the 11th instant. In the statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee on 30th March 1922 these very peace proposals have been very closely analysed and categorically denounced. In the full report of these proposals Gallipoli instead of being assigned to Greeks is declared to remain in occupation of an Allied force. The objection to its occupation by the Greeks or the Allied force still holds good. An Allied occupation is almost synonymous with that of Greeks, and the former can easily give way to the latter at any given moment or suitable opportunity. The pretended Allied occupation mainly by British forces will be merely for the benefit of Greeks. It will be a pistol directly aimed at the heart of Constantinople the seat of Khalifatul Muslameen. It will operate as a dreadful menace to the security, independence, future well being and progress of Turkey.

(2) Retention by Greeks of Adrianople the capital of Thrace and abounding with sacred and historical memories to the Muslims is totally unjust and intolerable proposition and can never be accepted by Turks or Muslims. The proposed reversion of Smyrna to Turkey and the retention of Adrianople by the Greeks does not been a good analogy. Each place and area has its own independent value to the Turks while none for the Greeks. To consider its severance from surrounding territories of Eastern Thrace as impossible is hardly an impartial sentiment or decision. On racial as well as sentimental grounds the Turks have much greater claims for its assignments than the Greeks. To safeguard the religious buildings and institutions of Adrianople by conclusion of friendly agreements is nothing but a sop and snare.

(3) The question of drawing a line as recommended by interested expert military authorities running from Gancos on the sea of Marmora in northerly and north easterly direction to a point on Bulgarian frontier in western part of the Stranja Mountain and to leave out Baba-Eski Kirk-Kilisse and Adrianople outside the Turkish zone is nothing but fantastic and whimsical. The scheme can be safely asserted, even by a layman, to possess no military value. Notwithstanding the topographical features of the country coupled by the required demilitarisation of almost the entire area of Eastern Thrace both by the Greeks and the Turks, Constantinople can hardly be claimed to be secure from a treacherous attack by the Greeks. Demilitarisation of Turkish zone will afford a greater chance of an attack by the Greeks, when not even highly advantageous topographical conditions of the country can save the Turks from a disaster.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(4) The desire to withdraw altogether, the threat made at the time of the treaty of Sevres to revoke at some future date the retrocession of the capital to the Turks is a staggering piece of intimation to the Mussalmans of India. So long it was asserted that Constantinople has already very graciously with a view to appease and conciliate the Musalmans of India been allowed to be retained by the Turks as their renowned capital. It is really amusing to us at this late hour to learn the threat of revocation of this gift of Constantinople which during the period of war at no time was in danger of being threatened or lost. Constantinople was only occupied by the Allied forces after the deceptive armistice and the main object of this occupation was to drive a wedge between the Nationalists and Constantinople governmental forces and for their own ends and by securing the person of the Khalifa to use his authority and further to prevent the Nationalist forces joining hands with the governmental forces with an almost dead certainty of their running over the whole of Thrace and ultimately succeeding in regaining its occupation. To impress the Mussalmans of India with the sense of fairness and impartiality on the part of the Allies and to dangle before their eyes the cession as a concession is a gross insult to their intelligence. There lurks beneath this proposal a shrewd and cunning spirit of bargaining where there is hardly any scope for gaining an advantage.

(5) The proposals regarding Smyrna are by no means explicit and clear. Whether it will revert to Turkey subject to any international control and administration as formerly announced or without these restrictions. Assignment of Smyrna subject to an international control will be highly objectionable and tend to produce international frictions and jealousies proving highly detrimental to the interests of Asiatic Turkey.

(6) For the remnant of the wreckage of once famous Turkish Empire, now almost disjointed and sorely beset by hostile elements all round to be given the privilege of keeping as many as forty-five thousand gendarmerie and a regular army of forty thousand is a boon indeed. In our opinion these forces are to cope with inadequate surprise attack by their hereditary enemies, the Greeks, the Russians, the Armenians and no less the Allied or even British forces.

(7) The proposals to modify the financial clauses subject to protection of Allied economic interests and ensuring the payments of Turkish pre-war debts to the Allies—by no means an inconsiderable sum—and a war indemnity which Turkey can be reasonably expected to pay by no amount of camouflage can ever be claimed to be equitable solution. The saving clauses attached to the promised modification are enough to strangle and ruin any solvent State not to speak of a State which is already in a condition of abject poverty and bankruptcy.

(8) Similarly the proposals for revision of the capitulatory regime in fiscal matters providing fiscal equality between foreign and Turkish subjects *prima facie* appear reasonable and attractive but the saving clauses of safeguarding the foreigner under the pretext of excessive taxation and alleged abuses in collection is enough to make them useless for the Turks.

(9) Similarly the proposals to establish a commission to prepare a scheme of judicial reform to replace the existing judicial capitulatory system merely sounds well but has hardly any substance in it. Unless and until all these blood sucking financial, economic, and fiscal conditions are removed and the capitulations abolished root and branch, the claim of fairness of these proposals can be hardly maintained.

(10) The device of inviting the League of Nations to superintend and execute the provisions regarding protection of minorities without distinction of race and creed, to say the least, is really ambitious and unginrous. We already know what havoc has been done by Christian minorities in areas where the disarmed Muslim population has been left to their tender mercy. In the interested counsels of the League of Nations where affairs are more likely to be decided by the votes of majority of a group of confederated Christian States, a poor bankrupt Muslim State or the impoverished Muslim population have hardly any chance of receiving justice. Therefore this highly humanitarian proposition is conveniently ephemeral.

With all these pitfalls subtly underlying the ostensible simple looking propositions, to make a claim of their being fit for acceptance by the civilised world is an instance of a very high level of clever British diplomacy. It is pretty certain that the Turks can never accept them, the Muslims of India possess cogent reasons for suspecting them.

EVACUATION OF HOLY PLACES.

Gentlemen, so far the proposals of the Paris Conference are confined to that limit. But the question of the evacuation of the Holy Places, Jaziratul Arab, Syria, and Mesopotamia is quite ignored. It is my duty to warn the British Government and the Government of India through this Conference that unless all the demands of the Mussalmans which secure the maintenance of poor integrity of the Khalifatul Muslimeen and the preservation of the Holy Places, Jaziratul Arab, Syria and Mesopotamia from Non-Muslim control; are completely fulfilled, it is impossible for the Indian Mussalmans to rest content, and they will use all religious and political means for securing those demands. Brethren! If God wills, the sword of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and your perseverence in non-violent non-cooperation will speedily settle the Khilafat question. But our responsibilities are still as great as ever. We should not be content with what is done. On the contrary, the time of real work has now come, and let us see how we can succeed in this great stringgle without the aid of weapons of materialism by spiritual means placed before us by the recognised leader of our country Mahatma Gandhiji. The responsible representatives of the Government should understand that the repression they have so rigorously started by incarcerating best sons of India and maltreating them in jails, can never be forgotten or cannot, even for a single moment, shake the full determination of people to achieve their object.

(To be concluded.)

THE CYCLOSTYLED "INDEPENDENT"

DECLARATIONS DEMANDED BY GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has informed the manager of the "Independent," that Government is advised that the cyclostyled "Independent" is a newspaper within the meaning of the Press Act and the printer and publisher should have filed declarations, but Government did not intend to take penal action without warning. The manager of the paper although not agreeing with the view of the Government has decided for the present to issue the paper handwritten.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 18.

There have been local thunder showers in Bay Islands, Tenasserim and in Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, half an inch; Mergui one and half.

Forecast:—Extension into Bengal,

C P. CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU ON UNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINDWARA, April 17.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the president of the Central Provinces Provincial Conference delivered a very eloquent address in Urdu. Speaking on the present situation she maintained that India was being mutilated by a selfish system of Government which could only be replaced if the people of India were determined to make the sacrifice necessary for their political salvation. The conviction of Mahatma Gandhi was possible only because of his countrymen's support to the alien government, and swayed partly by weakness of mind, and partly prompted by their own selfishness. Speaking of herself she said that she had taken a vow to drown her own individuality and to work merely to voice however feebly the voice of her master Mahatma Gandhi. Mrs. Naidu speaking on the Bardoli resolution emphasised, the great significance involved in the universal use of Khadder. She said that the present political helplessness of Indians is due to their own lack of patriotism. Mrs Naidu then emphasised the indispensable necessity of the Hindu-Muslim unity. Referring to non-violence she said that she was sure that India would avoid wading through oceans of blood by following the course laid down by the Mahatma; what was wanted was not passion but purity and truth.

ANOTHER AERO-CRASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Washington.—Two aeroplanes participating in battle practice at Quantico locked wings and crashed killing two officers and marine.

CABLE ITEM.

St. Vincent.—(Cape Verde Islands). The Portuguese seaplane, which is trying to fly from Portugal to Rio de Janeiro, has left here.

The death of Mr Henry Esmond, actor and dramatic author has occurred.

The death of Dowager Countess of Derby is announced.

Centralia, Illinois. A violent tornado has taken place resulting in seven persons being killed and thirty-five injured.

(Continued from column 6.)

hoped no set-back would be experienced. In this connection he mentioned that the Government of Central Provinces had intimated to the Government of India their intention of providing two scholarships to be tenable on condition that two students of the Province would be admitted.

INDIAN STORES DEPT.

Two matters which have been engaging the attention of the Central Department recently were of particular importance. These were the institution of a definite programme of railway expenditure lasting over five years and the establishment of an Indian Stores Department Mr. Innes explained that the Stores Department had already taken on work of purchasing textiles for the army and was proceeding to organise other branches of purchase gradually. At the same time a committee of Indian legislature had already sat to consider revision of the Stores Purchases Rules. The president also referred to various other subjects discussed at the last Conference.

The first subject discussed this morning was with regard to relations between the railways, the public and the Departments of Industries. Some discussion took place on the subject of recommendations made by the Indian Railway Committee, presided over by Sir William Acworth, and it was thought that the system of local advisory councils advocated by that committee might meet the object for which the subject had been proposed for discussion by the Department of Industries in the Punjab. General feeling of the Conference was that they should await the result of any action taken as the result of recommendation of the Indian Railway Committee before deciding upon any other steps that were necessary in the direction of ensuing means whereby local interests might be enabled to exercise control over the railways.

INSTITUTION OF DIFFERENT SERVICES.

The next subject discussed was with regard to the institution of All-India Industrial Service and on this point the members of the Conference were practically unanimous against the institution of such a service upon and all-India basis, general feeling being that the provinces desired to be in a position to exercise a greater measure of control over officers who would be concerned with the administration of a tranfeered provincial subject. Similar views were expressed with regard to institution of all-India Chemical Service, which was next discussed. The Central Department of Industries had already addressed local Governments fully on the subject, and had sent them rough estimates of the cost of participation. It was explained that the most urgent matter was to arrive at an estimate of the amount of buildings re quired by the Government of India and the participating provinces, since it was necessary the foundations of the buildings should be laid by March 1923 and buildings thus completed by December of that year. Question of relations between the Directors of Industries and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in regard to local trade intelligence was also discussed, with the subject of inter-provincial markets.

Before the conference was closed for the day the views of the members were asked regarding the utility of the publications of the Central Departments of Industries and the general view was that they served a very useful purpose and should be continued.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

SETBACK IN LARGE SCHEMES.

MR. INNES'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The 4th Conference of the Departments of Industries opened here yesterday morning, attended by the representatives from Central and Provencial Departments. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Innes, member in charge of Commerce and Industries, Government of India, presided.

The President gave the Conference briefly an account of what had been done as the result of its deliberations in may last. Referring to the annual British Industries Fair, he said that from references made to the subject by Mr. Chadwick, Indian Trade Commissioner, it appeared certain that efforts of the participating provinces had met with great success and that arrangements, generally speaking were much better than those made in connection with the fair of 1921. Mr. Cradwick had a special word of praise for the organisation of the exhibits and business arrangements made by Governments of the Punjab and United Provinces. Suggestion was made at the last Conference with regard to appointing an expert to organise exhibits at the Fair on behalf of all provinces participating, but as only four provinces the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay and Burma announced their intention of exhibiting, it was decided not to proceed with the question of appointing an officer for the whole of India.

COAL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES.

With regard to the best means of mitigating difficulties, experienced by small industries in the matter of coal supply, Mr. Innes said it was decided as a result of discussion at the last Conference that a purchasing agent should be appointed for provincial departments of industries to work in touch with the coal transportation officer. The Directors of Industries were asked at the end of last year to report how far the situation appeared to have improved, and whether any improvement might be ascribed to the arrangement approved at the last Conference. Replies received to this enquiry showed generally speaking, the situation had improved materially, although in some provinces improvement was due to causes other than the new arrangements for supply referred to. Since then the whole situation had been upset by the present railway strike and no useful object could be served by bringing up the subject again for discussion at the present Conference.

Discussion took place on the constitution of the Advisory Board of Directors of Industries, and it was left to the provinces to take such action in the matter as they thought desirable. The last Conference discussed the question of improving of India's foreign trade by the appointment of a Trade Commission. The present financial stringencies had placed a temporary obstacle in the way of development of the scheme. A Trade Commissioner had been appointed in East Africa and he had indicated fresh lines along which trade between India and colonies could usefully be developed

The question whether legislation should be introduced to provide for and regulate granting of Government loans or other financial aid to small industrialists was also discussed, and it was suggested that the Government of Assam, by whom the question was introduced, might make an experiment in the direction of legislation, but information had not reached the Government of India as to whether the suggested experiment had been made.

A PERMANENT SHOW ROOM.

The President also gave a short account of the progress made of the project of maintaining a permanent show room for Indian arts and crafts at the High Commissioner's office in London. Apart from the subjects discussed at the last Conference, he pointed out that in the matter of publication the Central Department had been making slow but steady progress. In the matter of the new industrial scheme they had unfortunately to report a set-back. This was particularly with reference to the stablishment of a tanning research institute and a demonstration boot factory at Calcutta and a Central Chemical Research Institute. Sir Thomas Holland informed them at the last Conference that the Central Government were in communication with with the Home Committee of British Engineering Standards Association with a view to atting the new institution of engineers in India recognised as a body capable of authoritatively establishing standards. During the course of last year the object was achieed and a local committee had been constituted to perform that function which consisted of members of the Institution of Engineers (India.) Mr. Innes said "It is encouraging to be able to report definite progress had been made in connection with one at least of their larger scheme of providing technical instruction in India. He referred to the project for establishment of a School of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad. Detailed proposals regarding building, equipment, staff and curriculum of school had been drawn up by the governing body and were under examination by the Government of India. Though owing to financial difficulty progress was not as rapid as they wished it to be, yet he was glad to say that they had obtained consent of the Legislative Assembly to provision being made for collection of material for building the school during the current financial year, and it was

(Continued in column 5.)

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

WAYS OF SETTLEMENT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Committee appointed by Government for the settlement of industrial disputes. The first instalment appeared in our issue of the 17th and the second on the 18th instant :—

Profit Sharing.—Many witnesses have laid stress on the resentment experienced through the knowledge that an industry is making abnormal profits, which are not reflected in increases of wages. That is undoubtedly a cause contributory to labour unrest. We recognise the moral obligation which lies on all employers to devote a portion of the excess profits earned in abnormal years for the benefit of the operatives. But the solution bristles with difficulties. The representative of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company placed before us an interesting proposal for the formation of a co-partnership association, which is reproduced in an appendix. We do not think that in the conditions of India such schemes can ever attain proportions sufficient to make them really reflective of the increased profits that may be earned in Lumpur years. Bonuses, whilst common in the Bombay Presidency, are wasteful. It is an almost universal experience that a bonus has no permanent effect on the standard of living and is immediately dissipated in increased absenteeism or else in the grog shop and the bucket shop. Until the standard of living rises any increase in wages beyond subsistence level is at once lost in less work. Whilst these conditions prevail, the utilisation of some proportion of the increased earnings of industry for the permanent benefit of the employees cannot be best expressed in profit-sharing, more and larger bonuses, nor in higher wages; they are best devoted to housing, welfare work, betterment and provident funds. If it were practicable, some of the members of the Committee would have no hesitation in proopsing that this moral obligation should be made statutory, but they can suggest no effective means to this end. The obligation remains a moral one and can be enforced only by public opinion.

Liquor and Bucket Shops.—Every witness has borne testimony to the demoralisation caused by the drink habit, which is the sink down which most of the surplus wages disappear. It is not within the terms of our reference to go fully into this thorny question; we confine ourselves to the expression of the hope that Government will systematically cope with it by reducing the number of liquor shops in the industrial area, reducing the amount of liquor offered for sale, reducing the hours when liquor can be sold, closing the shops on pay days and holidays and raising the duty whilst lowering the proof strength.

The bucket shop is a newer evil, but a very serious one; as Government has prepared legislation to combat it, there is nothing left for us to recommend save to emphasise the urgent necessity for preventive action.

HOW TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

Settlement.—So far we have devoted our attention to a consideration of the means which will contribute to the prevention of industrial disputes; it remains to suggest methods of settlement, when such disputes either develop irreconciliable difference between capital and labour or else become a menace to the community.

There are some who hold that the State has no hight to intervene in industrial disputes. To that position we cannot subscribe. The State is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. In the conditions of India the discharge of this responsibility frequently means the use of armed force and entails the loss of life. We hold it to be the indefeasible right of the State to be satisfied, before it employes its forces for the preservation of peace and order in an industrial dispute, that all reasonable means have been adopted to secure an adjustment of the points of difference and that the stand made by capital is based on equity and economic justice. The argument of those who would deny this right to the State, pressed to its logical conclusion might mean the use of the armed forces of the State of force a sweating wage a prosperous industry.

Court of Inquiry.—But we are agreed that no outside agency, and in particular the agency of the State, should be used until all other means have been employed and failed, or unless it is invited by one or other of the parties to the dispute or unless the situation is such that peace, order and good government are prejudiced. If such conditions should arise, then there should be formed an Industrial Court of Inquiry to be followed, if necessary by an Industrial Court of Conciliation. We deliberately place the function of inquiry first and separate from the role of conciliation for we desire to avoid the facile opportunism which seeks to patch up an industrial dispute by proposing a compromise between the views of the two parties without going down to the economic principles which are at stake.

PRIMARY FUNCTION OF COURT.

The primary function of such a Court would be inquiry. If it be objected that this might lead to undue delay in formulating a recommendation, the answer is that with the increasingly accurate figures of prices and wages and the cost of living kept by the Labour Office little time would be taken in coming to a decision on the economic merits of the question under reference. An important point needs to be made clear. It should not be supposed that by laying this stress on the primary function of inquiry we have in contemplation the permanent stabilisation of labour at its present economic level. Whilst such a Court of Inquiry would naturally turn to any actual disturbance of the economic position, by a rise or fall in the cost of living since the last wage adjustment or the permanently increased profits of the industry concerned, in the first instance, it would equally naturally take account of any reasoned desire for a higher standard of living, which had developed since the last adjustment and which the industry could reasonably bear. No further step should be taken until the Court has reached a decision on this issue and made it public. Thereafter, if the need existed, the Court, or another Court constituted on the same lines, might be entrusted with the duty of conciliation: but a Court of Inquiry acting on the principles suggested would as a general rule be final and no further measures would be necessitated.

CONSTITUTION OF COURT.

Constitution of the Court.—The constitution of the Court should be as follows:—

(a) A chairman selected by the members of the Court from a panel maintained in the Labour Office.

(b) Three members representing the employers in the industry concerned.

(c) Three members representing the operatives in the industry concerned.

The representation of the general public will be considered later.

The Chairman.—There is a certain body of opinion in favour of leaving the members of the Court when constituted to select their own chairman at their first meeting. To that procedure there is the obvious objection that it might lead to a deadlock at the start. On the oher hand, there could be no difficulty in agreeing on the selection of a chairman from the panel. Moreover, the conduct of such an inquiry demands special knowledge and experience and it is desirable that there should be a small corps with a growing acquaintance with industrial conditions. The panel should be as large as it can be made, say, not less than twelve and should be chosen from men of legal attainments or with experience of public life and not specially identified either with industry or labour. It should be constituted by Government in consultation with the leading employers of labour associations; the appointments should be for three years; and on the 1st January in every year the revised list should be published in the Government and in the Labour Gazettes.

Representation of Labour.—For the representation of caiptal and labour we are opposed to standing panels, which are unsuited to the rapidly-changing conditions of the Presidency. The Court should be appointed for each dispute as occasion arises. No difficulty is presented by the selection of the representatives of the industry affected There are considerable difficulties in the selection of the representatives of the operatives affected and these will remain until labour is more effectively organised. But experience shows that in each considerable or protracted industrial dispute certain individuals emerge as leaders of labour; these should be called together by the head of the Labour Office and invited to elect their representatives. No more satisfactory method at present suggests itself. The head of the Labour Office should be the motive power; he would put the machinery into operation, furnish the Secretary and arrange the meetings of the Court and publish the results.

For this, and other purposes associated with the discharge of its functions, we recommend that all work done under the head of "Labour" should be concentrated in the Labour Office instead of being distributed over several Departments of the Secretariat as at present.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PUBLIC.

Representation of the Public.—Brief reference was made above to the representation of the public on such courts. A bare majority of our number is of opinion that the public should not be represented on a Court dealing with an industrial dispute, but should be represented when the Court is inquiring into a dispute affecting a Government Department or a public utility company or corporation. The view of the majority is that the public has no special knowledge of, nor direct concern with, the subject-matter of the dispute. The opinion of the minority is that the public has a direct concern with all serious industrial disputes. The consequential shock of a great and protracted industrial dispute is not confined to the parties directly affected, it concerns the whole of the community, which suffers severely when such disputes are long drawn out. Further, any increase in wages is not borne by the industry but is passed on to the public; on these two grounds they think that the public has a right to be represented in equal proportion to capital and labour in such an Industrial Court. Their view is strengthened by the belief that if equal numbers of representatives of capital and labour meet under an impartial chairman, in nine cases out of ten the chairman instead of being the President of a Court would become the arbitrator between two irreconcilably opposed parties, which is not the end in view. The representation of the general public would furnish a mollifying and conciliating factor between these two elements.

Whilst we are divided on this point, we are unanimous in the conclusion that when a Government Department or a public utility company or corporation is concerned in an industrial dispute demanding the constitution of an Industrial Court the general public should be represented in equal proportion to the parties directly concerned. The constitution of such a Court would then be:—

(i) A chairman chosen from the panel.

(ii) Three representatives of the Government or public utility company or corporation concerned.

(iii) Three representatives of the operatives.

(iv) Three representatives of the general public.

The special reasons which have induced us to recommend the representation of the general public in such cases are that the whole cost of any increase in wages is at once passed on to the public either in increased charges for an essential public service or else in a diminished revenue to the State, which is taxation in another form. We recommend that the representatives of the general public should be selected from the Panel of Chairman.

COURT OF CONCILIATION.

Draft Bill.—We think that such Courts should have statutory recognition and have incorporated our ideas as to the nature of the legislation necessary in a draft Bill which will be found in appendix A. This legislation should apply to the whole of the Presidency and labour disputes concerning every class of employer, Government, the Municipality, the Improvement and Port Trusts, the Railways and Tramways, as well as joint stock companies, and private firms should come within its purview.

We recommend that a Court of Inquiry should be constituted on the application of either party to an industrial dispute; that a Court of Conciliation should be constituted only on the application of both parties to a dispute. Also that Government should have power to move without the application of either party, but only when peace, order and good government are seriously prejudiced. The less Government interferes in industrial dispute the better; whilst therefore they should have power to intervene, and should not hesitate to use that power in grave crises, the power should be sparingly exercised and only in such extreme cases.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Conclusion.—It will be seen that we have modelled our proposed Industrial Court upon that set up under the United Kingdom Act of 1919. We have kept continually in mind the anti-strike legislation of the United Kingdom and other countries. Trade Boards with their necessarily long drawn out deliberations and the power of enforcing compliance with their determinations we consider quite unnecessary in conditions where employers compete for the labour which is available, and unsuited to the temper and character of the employers and employed in this Presidency. We prefer voluntary agreement or a form of inquiry which will guide the increasing force of public opinion to the system in force in New Zealand and some of the Australian States by which conciliation and arbitration courts are given the power of making binding awards and strikes and lockouts are heavily penalised. Even the principle of the Canadian Lemieux Act of 1907 which makes strikes illegal in public utility companies pending enquiry and thus penalises lightning strikes, a principle which has been long established, e.g., in the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Servants Act and the Indian Post Office Act, could not, we think, be usefully extended at the present time.

There is a strong feeling abroad against any increased intervention of Government in industry and we think that more good is likely to come from a reliance upon the force of public opinion and the good sense and good faith of the parties to seek agreement and keep accepted terms than by admitting any degree of State intervention which can be avoided. We particularly deprecate an assumption of power that will always be partially inoperative and may easily fail to carry public opinion.

We have accordingly confined our proposals to furthering voluntary agreement by machinery which we hope may be found useful at the moment, but we do not expect that it will remain applicable to the changing conditions of this country without frequent overhauling and amendment; we strongly recommend that such amendment should be undertaken without hesitation if the occasion demands it.

HARTAL AT KHAMGAON.

PARIS PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, April 17.

On the 13th instant though a weekly bazar day, a complete and peaceful hartal was observed at Khamgaon. All factories, Shops etc. remained closed. A procession was organised consisting of thousands of people of all classes in the morning. At night a grand public meeting was held at Tilak Maidan. Mr. Wadiya of the Hindustan Ginning Factory presided and Maulana Tahanadai and Mr. Diwan delivered speeches. Dr. Parasnis exhorted the audience to carry out the Delhi programme of the Congress Working Committee and to devote their special attention to the use of *khaddar*, spread of national education and organisation of panchayat courts. Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan moved a resolution condemning the proposals of the Paris Conference as iniquitous and unjust and emphasising that unless the minimum demands of the unalterable Shariat of Islam are conceded there can be no peace and no treaty. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Throughout the week all the Congress and Khilafat workers concentrated their activities on the spread of *khaddar*, the sale of which amounted to Rs. 1,000.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MRS. DAS'S APPEAL TO WOMEN.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, April 17.

The Bengal Provincial Conference came to an end to-day after passing resolutions condemning untouchability, recommending the abolition of provision for appointment of a dictator for the Province in certain circumstances, and urging that Union Boards should be boycotted and that the District Congress Committees be instructed to establish Congress Union Boards.

A resolution, which requested the All-India Congress Committee to permit the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to declare defensive mass civil disobedience when the opportunity occurred, was withdrawn after an assurance had been given that the matter would be placed before the All-India Congress Committee.

Concluding the proceedings, Mrs. C. R. Das urged the delegates to see that the spirit of the resolutions permeated the masses and appealed to the womanhood of India to take part in the struggle.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LUCKNOW

GOVT.'S REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April, 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held on the 12th April at Rifah-I-Aim under the auspices of the Oudh Khilafat Committee to consider the Turkish peace proposals in the Near East conference at Paris. Pandit Harkarn Nath Misra presided. The Gathering was large. The membbers of Oudh Khilafat Committees were specially invited to attend this meeting. Almost all the districts were represented. The chairmain in his forceful address dwelt at length on the situation in Turkey and the attitude of the British Cabinet in spite of the advice to the contrary from the occupant of such an important post of the Empire as the Viceroyalty of India. He referred to the resignation of Mr. Montagu as a challenge to he Muslim world. It is said, he continued, "there will be no change in policy but the fact itself proves beyond any doubt the unwillingness of the Cabinet to hear anything in favour of the Muslim demands or of the Turks". The speaker said that India was not fighting on the expectations of help from the Indian Government or favours of the British Cabinet. She was standing on her own legs. She was struggling to uphold the Truth and, if God willing, will come out victorious in the end.

THE RESOLUTIONS .

After the presidential speech, the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously.

The public meeting of the citizins of Lucknow congratulates India's true son, the upholder of Khilafat and the standard bearer of Liberty, Mahatma Gandhi, on his incarceration by the British Government and declares that it is a matter of pride to follow in his footsteps, which is the key to real success.

(2) This public meting of the citizens of Lucknow congratulates Dr. Syed Mahomed, the Secretary of All India Central Khilafat Committee, on his imprisonment as a reward for his national and religious services, and declares that such arrests and convictions will be conducive to the firmness of the Indian people in the attainment of their object.

(3) This public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow strongly supports the declaration of the All India Central Khilafat Committee, which the said Committee has issued in respect of the Peace proposals of the Near East Conference at Paris, and declares that these proposals are absolutely unacceptable to the Indians, because they are directly opposed to the Muslim religious obligations the demands of Indian people and the British pledges.

A letter addressed to the Khilafat Committee by Assam-I-Hindi Mujtahid-ul-Asra was read by Maulana Solamat Ullah, President of the Committee, in support of the third resolution. The Mujtahid Sahib regretted his absence, which was due to his illness. He wrote "The commandments of Islam are immutable. It is the duty of every Muslim to be firm in obeying the injunctions of Islam and spare no sacrifice. Conferences may decide anything, but cannot effect any change in the duties laid down by Iskeam. The Jaziratul Arab must be evacuated by the Christian powers and the rights of the Muslims should be safeguarded. This is our demand from which we cannot shift an inch till the last breath.

(4) This public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow, while supporting the constructive programme of the Khilafat Committee, emphatically appeals to all the citizens of Lucknow and Oudh for the use of *Khaddar* and the boycott of intoxicants and advised to bear with patience and forttude the hateful persecution which is going on in this Province.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.

The following are the results of the Football matches played to-day:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Chelsea 4; Bolton 1, Sunderland 1; Bradford City 2, Newcastle United 3; Cardiff City 1, Blackburn Rovers 3; Liverpool 2, Burnley 1; Manchester United 3, Sheffield United 2; Middleborough 1, Preston North End nil; Oldham Athletic 1, Tottenham Hotspur nil; West Browich Albion nil, Woolwich Arsenal 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bristol City nil, Coventry 2; Clapton Orient nil, West Ham United nil; Crystal Palace 1, Bradford 1; Derby County nil, South Shieeds 2; Fulham nil, Leeds United 1; Leicester City 3, Port Vale nil; Notts Forest 1; Barnsley 1; Rotherham 3; Notts County nil; Sheffield Wednesday nil, Hull nil; Stoke 1; Blackpool 1; Yolverhampton Wanderers 1; Bury 1.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN.

Chesterfield 3; Tranmere Rovers nil; Crewe Alexandra 1; Southport nil; Halifax 2; Accrington 1; Lincoln City nil, Grimsby 2; Stockport 3, Ashington 2; Walsall nil, Darlington 1; Wigan nil, Wrexham 1; Nelson 1, Barrow 1.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.

Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Brentford 1: Exeter 1; Merthyr nil; Luton 3, Queens Park Rangers 1; Newport 1, Gillingham 1; Norwich 2, Northampton nil; Plymouth 2, Millwall nil; Reading 1, Charlton Athletic 2, Southampton 1, Aberdare nil; Swansea 2, Portsmouth 2; Swindon 6, Southend United 1; Watford 1, Bristol Rovers nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers 2, Queen's Park 1; Celtic 3, Partick nil; Third Lanark 1, Clyde 1.

OTHER FOOTBALL MATCHES.

In the Army Cup Final, 1st Wiltshires beat at 2nd Fusiliers by three goals to one. The match was played at Aldershot.

In the Rugby match at Paris the British Army beat the French Army by 13 points to 6.

In the professional Billiards semi-final Newman, the holder beat Davis 8,000 points to 5,181.

Reece and Flakiner meet to-day in the second semi-final.

LUCKNOW JAIL.

ILL TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April, 12.

The Lucknow District Jail has assumed provincial importance. Political prisoners, accorded special treatment, are being collected here from the whole Province. Those who have arrived from other jails, such as Benares, Bareilly, Agra, complain against Lucknow Superintendent's treatment. They were treated much better in the mofussil jail, from which they have been transferred. The Superintendent is also very unpopular with those prisoners who had already been in jail for some months. They say that the present Superintendent, who took charge of office in December last, is unsympathetic. The whole tone of jail administration has changed for the worse. His predecessor was on the whole a better and a more tactful administrator. The present Superintendent is constantly introducing irritating changes. With a view to effecting savings, he nas gradully reduced the cost of jail diet for the prisoners from Rs. 1. S ans. per head to about Ans. 10. Disgusted with the constant changes made in the dietary some prisoners have for more than a month not taken any article of food from the jail, and are living entirely at their own expense. A fixity of standard is needed in this matter to avoid pin pricking and frequent alterations by the Superintendent and his staff.

SANITATION, ETC.

The sanitation of the jail is also not satisfactory. Several barracks are overcrowded, kitchens are congested and not even properly roofed to prevent dust mixing with food. Mosquitoes and flies are plentiful. Drains are not properly flushed, some being very filthy. Arrangements for medical help are very poor. Out of a total of about 300 political prisoners, there have been in a week more than 40 cases of malaria and influenza and two or three somewhat serious cases of pneumonia. It is fortunate that Doctors Murarilal and Jawahalal of Cawnpore are among prisoners in this jail. and they are always at the service of their brothers. But for them the prisoners could not have received proper medical treatment. There is insufficiency of water in some barracks and in others the water supplied is not at all good.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Recently the Government has appointed some non-official visitors for this jail. They have also officially expressed dissatisfaction with the Superintendent's methods and the general administration of the jail. Owing to their recommendations, some improvement has been effected in certain directions. the chief being the permission to prisoners to sleep at night outside the barracks, but within their compounds, although the Superintendent had ordered their sleeping at night within closed barracks throughout the hot season, amidst swarms of mosquitoes. Unless non-official visitors are vigilant they will find the Jail authorities very reluctant to introduce improvements meant to make the condition of jail life more tolerable. The only remedy is to give definite directions to the Superintendent on important matters, such as diet, cleaning of wells and drains, and leaving only as much to the discretion of the Superintendent as is absolutely necessary.

TREAMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, writes under date Hyderabad, April 14:—

The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, sentenced two Congress workers Fazi Faiz-Mohamed and Mian Habibulla to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 108 for refusing to furnish any security.

Last night, Messrs. Dhaloomal and Allah Bachayo were removed from the Hyderabad jail to the Sukkur jail by the Lahore mail. Both of them were taken on foot from the jail to the station (a distance of mile and half). The former undergoing simple imprisonment had got his own clothes on, while the latter, Mian Allah Bachayo, was in fetters, which troubled him much while walking, so much so that his ankles were bleeding. All the same the young man looked cheerful, though he looked very haggard. They were escorted by half a dozen police constables.

It has come to our knowledge that very harsh treatment is meted out to the political prisoners in the Central Jail, Hyderabad. Some are still hand-cuffed at the night time and kept in separate cells, and others kept in solitary confinement without any fault of theirs.

A complete Hartal was observed here yesterday when all the shops with the exception of the liquor shops were closed. During the week, at 6 a.m. a singing party went through the town, collecting foreign clothes and Tilak Swaraj Fund. At 8 in the morning prayers were said in the Musjid as well as in a Tikana. In the evening there was a public meeting, under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Jabar, where about 6,000 people, men and women had assembled. Some speeches were made, and at the end "Kanah Prasad" was distributed.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL WORK.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the Weekly Report of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee from 26th March to 9th April, 1922:—

Propaganda work is carried on vigorously in different parts of the Province of Sind. The President of the Khairpur Nathanshah Khilafat Committee lectured on Khaddar for full one month in the Jobi Taluka. During this National Week, the whole of Sind has framed an elaborate prgoramme to observe it in a fitting manner. Leaflets containing the National week programme are being freely distributed by all the Congress Committees of the Province. Almost all the Congress workers and many others fasted on the 6th instant in conformity with the Working Committee's injunctions. The public meetings and ladies meetings are held in different parts of Sind, processions are organised for collecting foreign clothes for bonfire on the 13th, Charkhas are being sold, and enlistment of Congress members and collection of Tilak Swarjya Fund are taking place every day.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Public meetings were organized in different parts of the Province to congratulate Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, on his incarceration.

The well-known aged Pir of Jhando exhorted his followers to use Khaddar only and gave them to understand that they were not true Moslems, if they did not wear Khadi.

REPRESSION.

1. Orders have been issued under section 144 C. P. C. against the picketing of liquor shops at Jacobabad.

2. The Mukhtiarkar of Badin imposed a fine of Rs. 20 on Bhai Khemchand for obstruction of the public road. He refused to pay up the Fine and was sent to jail.

3. Dr. Parmanand, a Congress worker, was arrested at Tando, Mohmed Khan was arrested on the 30th ultimo there, under section 411 C. P. C.

4. Mr. Parsram Tahilramani, B.A., a very popular propagandist of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, was convicted under section 108 by the District Magistrate Larkana and sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment, indefault of his not furnishing any Security for good behaviour.

5. Mr. Bhagchand, a Provincial Congress Committee, a Propagandist, working in the Thar and Parker District, was arrested under section 108 and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

6. Mr. Allaudin somo, of Ubauro, was served with a notice under section 144 C. P. C., on 6th instant at Sukkur in a public meeting, prohibiting him from making any speeches in the Sukkur District for a period of two months.

7. Dr. Parmanand and Moulvi Mohakumdin were served with notices under section 144 C. P. C. ordering them not to make any speeches in the Jacobabad District for a period of two months.

LIQUOR BOYCOTT.

At several places in Sind the bids at the annual auction of liquor licences this year were much lower than last year. In Larkana District, only 14 shops were auctioned for Rs. 36,500 as against Rs., 1,00,468 last year. This shows how far the movement of liquor boycott has been successful there in spite of the fact that picketing was declared illegal under section 144 C. P. C. in the Larkana District.

SWADESHI.

Efforts are being made to produce cheap khadi on a large scale and hence the Sind Provincial Congress Commitee has been supplying money freely to those Karkhanas, which agree to produce cheaper khaddar. We hope to develop soon a few centres so as to produce coloured Khaddar of various patterns.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The General Body of the Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting at Jacobabad, elected the new Education Board of 15 members.

Mr. Tilokchand, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of Sukkur, has suspended his practice as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's conviction.

The Conference of Workers of different shades of political opinion in Sind was convened at Hyderabad by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. Santdas in consequence of the policy of ruthless repression launched upon the non-co-operators by the Sind bureaucracy. The main discussion was on three points, production of Khadi, enlistment of Congress members and entry into Councils.

Recently three marriages took place in the village of Thut Hotechand in the Nawabshah District, where only Khadi clothes and spinning wheels were given to the girls, as marriage 'Daan.'

The Shahpur Punchayat has decided that no member of the Punchayat should take either mutton or liquor for the next three months.

All the pleaders of the Civil Court Shikarpur resolved a few days ago to go to the Court in *Shudh Khadi* when they heard of the sentence passed on Mahatma Gandhi. All of them, excepting one, tore down their neck-ties on the spot.

Correspondent Summerised.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—Apropos the 'Swadeshi handlooms' advertised by the Salvation Army, C. N. D. A. draws the reader's attention to the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by Commissioner Booth Tucker in America.

Pt. Deva Dutta Sharma Aginhotri of Daudnagar (Gaya) who claims to have predicted the Transvaal War, Queen Victoria's death, and the advent of Bubonic Plague in India, writes to say that only "Yajna" or sacrifice will save India in the present crisis.

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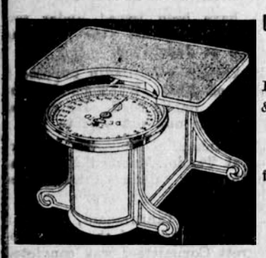

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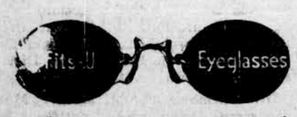

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LOCAL OPTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a Notice placed opposite the Alliance Mills at Tardeo by the Collector of Excise to the effect that a new license is to be given for opening a liquor-shop just within 50 feet of the above Mills, and that the Collector be intimated of any objections by the residents in the vicinity.

It is possible that this Notice may not have attracted public attention, as is intended. However, as far as I can say, the Government rules for liquor shops provide that there should be no liquor-shop within 300 yards of a mill or a factory, and it is indeed very strange how Government intend to violate the very rule enacted by themselves.

Besides, there are about four liquor shops and 2 toddy-shops in this locality very close to one other, and it is very surprising why one more should be opened. The Temperance Society has been endeavouring its best to wean the public from the most obnoxious evil of intemperance and it would be doing a very important duty to the public if it exerted its influence in this case, and prevented a new license being granted for a new shop, in a locality whre there already exist so many. It would be throwing a bone to the Picketers, who have now stopped their campaign.

There are many persons living in the locality who do not know of the menace that is to threaten them soon, but those few that do know of this, speak very strongly and that very justifiably against the perpetuation of an eternal nuisance. It is to be hoped the Excise authorities will see their way not to add fuel to the fire at this juncture when the majority of the people are deadly against an increase in the number of these "Devil's Workshops." They would much prefer a decrease in their number. If the authorities persist in their intention, it is difficult to conceive what its baneful effects will be. A warning voice needs to be raised on this subject.—Yours etc.

TEMPERANCE.

DR. GOUR'S BILL,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—So. Dr. Gours intercaste marriage Bill has gone the same way as that of Mr. B. N. Bose over a decade ago. It was a thankless task left unfinished by Mr. V. J. Patel that Dr. Gour took upon himself to pilot through the Assembly. It has been defeated thanks to the atitude of the Government. Posterity will pass its verdict on the conduct of our "paternal" Government, anxious to further the interests of the people "entrusted" to its charge, and also on the "representatives" of the people. But to judge by the amount of passion which greeted this bill in all three periods, one would think that this bill instead of legalizing marriages between different castes of the Hindu Society, proposed to annual all the marriages that have taken place in India, and compel all married people alive to marry some one else outside his or her caste. But this much abused bill did not aim at anything quite so novel. It simply wanted to legalise intercaste marriages that are taking place inspite of the tyranny of Society, and unfairness of law, and keep them within Hindu fold. Would any one suggest that marrying outside one's own caste is a greater crime than cheating, bribing, committing burglary, forgery, rape, arson and murder? Yet, we have plenty of people who have committeed one or the other of these crimes, without losing their caste.

The antagonists of this bill say that if Dr. Gour's Bill become law it would be the end of the Hindu Society. Our protests were many when the burning alive of widows was forbidden by law. But how many of those who protest against this Bill would care to revert to the Suttee practice today? The very same arguments were advanced against the consent Bill, i.e., if Hindu wives not even twelve-years old were not allowed to live with their husbands, Hindu social structure will tumble to the ground. But Hindu Society has survived that blow, dealt, not by law, but by a mighter power than that, viz., economic pressure. Besides, if our society is really so very delicate as not to be able to withstand some intercaste marriages, than I am afraid it has not long to live Our society, like all other societies, must conform to the demands of the times. We must live and thrive if our Society is to live and thrive, but decline and decay is apparant in all sides. If we still persist in jealously excluding all those who display a little freedom, keeping our eyes shut to the fact that all the progressive nations are getting stronger by inclusion and expansion while we are getting weaker and more degenerated by exclusion and contraction, we shall surely succeed in committing race-suicide.

Those who support any sort of social reform are charged with being Anglicised, which is, of course, a terrible sin in these days. But I beg to remind our antagonists that English society was not always what it is to-day. Spread of education, economic pressure, industrial development, closer contact with foreign nations and various other causes have contributed to make it what it is in England and other countries, and the same causes are still at work to make them more and more rational and tolerant. The same forces which played havoc with the fond customs and habits of the Western people have invaded the East. It is, therefore, silly to call anything "Western", if it is conducive to human progress all over the world. All the different nations are coming more and more closer together and human nature is asserting itself everywhere, for anything to remain purely Eastern or Western. There is one truth and one common stock of civilization to which all the nations are contributing. We alone have been the defaulters since a long time. We must now hurry and settle our accounts long overdue, if we are to regain self-respect, and take our rightful place amongst nations. Without social tolerance, there is no other road to reach our goal.—Yours, etc.

N. K. BANERJI.

KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of great awakening and marvellous response throughout the country and more particularly in the provinces of Bombay and Guzerat for hand-spun and hand-woven Khadder, there are some, who with the best of intentions, fail to realise the economic advantage and the general utility of the spinning wheel. The following few lines may help them to some extent to come to a decision that it is possible to overcome our economic difficulties and also to do away with many of the social evils of the present day, through the use of the spinning wheels and hand looms only. It is said that the villagers working on their wheels and hand looms cannot stand in competition against the mill productions and therefore it is futile to ask the masses to take up the spinning and the weaving in their homes.

The advantage of steam power is decidedly great over that of hand power. cidedly great over that of the hand power. But how, and where? Can we arrange to supply steam power for our milions of men women, who are starving to-day without any food? The erection of a big mill requires in the first place a very big capital, which it is at present difficult to get. The machines have to be got from foreign countries. We cannot get them in a day, in a week or even in a month's time. And even if after all we succeed in getting the necessary capital and also the machine in the due course of time, it will take years to have the mills erected and in working order. And even then what would be the result? It would afford the socalled relief work to hardly a few thousands out of the many millions who require immediate help. And still we shall have always to depend upon our foreign manufacturers to supply us with the necessary implements in case of repairs, etc.

Whereas the Charkha and along with it the hand loom can be had for a small sum only. A Charkha generally costing about three rupees can be introduced amongst millions. Its repairs are easy and cheap. It can be introduced in all the homes throughout the length and breadth of the country in a short time only. To provide work to our millions in our mills we have to make them leave their own homes, kith and kin, and have to arrange for their living in big places like Bombay and Calcutta, the great disadvantages of which are known to every one. But the simple Charkha can be used by them while still enjoying the free and healthy atmosphere of their own villages, surrounded by the happy faces with which they have ever been living, thus keeping them away from the many evils which necessarily get hold of them when they come to big places like Bombay or Calcutta. The objection that the mere use of the spinning wheel will not give sufficient remuneration does not hold good because of the great differences in the cost of living in the two places. What the few spinners and weavers earn in larger amounts in the mills is never sufficient to them because of their every day increasing necessities of life, whereas the little, but regular, earning in their poor huts is more useful and helpful to them.

We cannot think of any one big mill or groups of mills, which can provide work for millions at one and the same time, but we can certainly arrange to introduce the Charkha in every home, without even inviting all the above difficulties upon ourselves, or taking the responsibilities of the gradual degeneration of the masses.

The second great advantage in the use of a Charkha is that it can be used in our spare hours. Threefourths of the population of the country is said to be dependent upon agriculture. These people after cutting every harvest get about two month's time, when they are practically free If during these four months in the year (after both the harvests) they apply themselves to weaving they can easily produce a very large quantity of cloth and thus add to their income. Besides, this spinning and weaving will serve them as an additional source of income, since at present they have only to depend on their crops, which ultimately depends on rain falls. As money makes the mare go, in case they can find that by spinning and weaving they get the necessary help, they are sure to feel more energetic and thus to apply their spare hours in spinning and weaving every day. Besides to a weaver the use and the help of his small children and other family members is always available, which in no case can be utilised in the mills. Thus it is evident that the adoption of the Charkha and the working of the hand looms is sure to be a sort of blessing for our millions of men and women in the country, and all that we have to do for them is to use the hand spun and hand woven Khaddar, which will provide regular work for the people, and we have further to organise, in the villages, the production of this Khaddar on he basis of the factory system.

I will not discuss the other advantages that will follow after the adoption and the use of the pure hand spun Khaddar, viz., the saving of vast amount of money in our own country, the cultivation of the spirit of self-reliance, etc., since these are generally admitted by everyone without any reservation, but I would certainly like to make one point clear with regard to the price of the Khaddar.

The great objection against Khaddar is that it is rough and it costs us more than the mill cloth. The charge cannot be denied at the present moment, but it will not hold good in future in case we universally adopt the Khaddar.

Even those who have not studied the important questions of tariff and wages can easily imagine that if we can arrange to utilise the cotton where they grow and to sell the cloth made out of them in the localities nearabout, without increasing their prices owing to the all absorbing duties and the railway fares, the Khaddar is sure to be far more cheaper than the mill cloth. It is surprising to think that the mill products, after passing through so many hands, from the cotton cultivators to the cloth merchants, should still be cheaper than the Khaddar. They are so at present, because we have neglected to utilise the services of our millions it will not be so if we realise the rela position even now and begin to adopt Khaddar universally.

The big people, both intellectually and materially may well question the wisdom of their using the spinning wheels are asking their ladies to do the same, but they are requested to do this much, just to give the necessary encouragement to the poorer classes and thus to perform their duties towards the country as well as towards the people.—Yours, etc.

MUKUND.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me, through your valued columns, how many interviews the present Viceroy has granted to Indians, as also Europeans, since his landing on the Indian shores?

It will really be a piece of instructive information.

Thanking you in anticipation,—I am, Yours, etc.

Bandra.

D. K. GUNJIKAR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

SURVEY OF YEAR'S WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The 4th Conference of Departments of Industries opened here this morning, attended by the representatives from Central and Provincial departments. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Innes, Member in charge of Commerce and Industries, Government of India, who presided, reviewed the action taken as a result of the last meeting and pointed out the developments which had taken place in various directions. Referring to the question of improving India's foreign trade by the appointment of Trade Commissioners, Mr. Ines said the financial stringency had temporarily prevented the development of the scheme and a Commissioner had been appointed in East Africa and had already indicated fresh lines for the development of trade with those colonies. The previous conference also decided to depute a special officer in England to collect information regarding State aid given to industries in the various countries. His report has been received and will shortly be placed before the local Government. Mr. Innes was able to report the progress in the project of maintaining permanent showrooms for Indian Arts and crafts at the office of the High Commissioner in London.

SETBACK IN INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES.

Mr. Innes also gave an account of the activities of the central Department of Industries. During the past year, there has been a setback in their large industrial schemes. They had been considering the establishment of the Tanning Reserach Institute and demonstration boot factory at Calcutta, also central Chemical Research Institute but financial stringency had cause these schemes to be indefinitely postponed. But definite progress has been made in the project of establishing a school of mines and geology at Dhanbad and detailed proposals regarding buildings, equipment, staff, and curriculum were now under the consideration of the Government of India.

During the year the Institution of Engineers of India has been recognised as a body capable of authoritatively establishing engineering standards and a local committee has been formed for this purpose. Referring to the question of establishing Indian Stores Department, Mr. Innes said it has been engaging his attention and the department had already taken over the work of purchasing textiles for the Army.

The Conference to-day discussed relations between railways, the public and the departments of industries, and the general feeling was that they should await the result of any action taken as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Railway Committee. The Conference was practically unanimously opposed to the institution of All India Industrial Service and similar views were expressed with regard to the All-India Chemical Service.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG,

WHY THUKU WAS ARRESTED,

HIS SYMPATHY WITH INDIANS.

The "Morning Post" correspondent writing from Nairobi on March 20th says:—

Investigations into Thuku's past history are bringing to light interesting facts. It is known that Thuku is on most friendly terms with the Indian extremists here, using their motor-cars on propaganda tours. He has offices reserved in their building and all his propaganda pamphlets showing anti-European feeling and preaching disloyalty to the native chiefs are printed at the Indian press, with which he has been allowed to run up debts. The police are now endeavouring to trace the sources of Thuku's money, with which he is plentifully supplied.

Last year, during the height of the Indian controversy, Thuku and his adherents were invited to a tea party given in a prominent Indian's house, where Thuku was promised a trip to India and other advantages. He assisted in drafting the anti-European motions supporting the Indians—motions which were later carried at a mass meeting of natives engineered by Thuku, and telegraphed to England and elsewhere as purporting to represent Kenya native opinion. As a result of this Thuku was dismissed from Government service, and took up life as a political agitator until the native chiefs complained to the authorities that he was undermining the loyalty of the natives. His arrest followed.

As already reported in the *Morning Post* "Harry" Thuku, the notorious native agitator in Kenya Colony, was arrested on March 14 by special warrant of the Governor on a charge, presumably, of sedition. Following Thuku's arrest and confinement in Nairobi, thousands of his fellow Kikuyu tribesmen marched into Nairobi and, demanding his release, attacked the police lines. The King's African Rifles were called out and opened fire, dispersing the rioters and quelling the rising.

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CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

PROGRESS OF WORK

The Hon. Secretary, School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta, writes:—

The 13th meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta, was held at the rooms of the school at 127-A, Bowbazar Street, on Tuesday evening Raja Manindra Chandra Sinha presiding.

The Hon. Secretary showed samples of the products manufactured at the school and on his placing before the meeting the progress report for the month of March, the Board noted with gratitude the recent grant by the Excise Department, Bengal, of full facilities for the disposal of manufactured products by sale, in extension of the privilege granted last month for educational and experimental purposes. The students of the institution also gratefully appreciated the facilities gradually extended to them and expected further co-operation inasmuch as industrial development and increased production alone would relieve the present economic distress and solve the problem of middle-class unemployment.

Lately, the School attracted a Barrister landholder, who desired a course of training in analysis of soils and manures. A Malayali student (P. A. Menon) from the Cochin State is diligently pursuing this course, setting an example to the landed aristocracy, who will no doubt find it to their advantage to get a few selected students similarly trained annually.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

The school is also actively engaged in the investigation of indigeneous Indian drugs and its research work is being published monthly in medical journals. The Excise concession referred to will greatly facilitate this investigation and will enable the school to place its products on a commercial basis for issue to hospitals and dispensaries, to research laboratories and to the general public.

The manifold activities of the school, also the co-operation hitherto received, particularly from Raja Manindra Chandra Simha and the Principal, St. Paul's College, are object lessons to wavering students, capitalists, educationists and industrialists and the Board accordingly hoped that the school would be fortunate enough to receive wider patronage in the near future to enable it to expand its sphere of useful work.

18 MONTHS IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. KAMAT'S ILLUSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RATNAGIRI, April 17.

Mr. B. S. Kamat M.L.A. who visited Ratnagiri to presided over an agricultural Conference, delivered yesterday an address on the work of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Kamat summarised the results of the last 18 months for the benefit of the country by referring to questions dealt with, like the military and naval training, rapid Indianization, industrialisation of the country, and labour questions, the resolution on the Indian autonomy, Malabar trouble, and other measures, not to mention the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, Press Act and the question of racial discriminations.

Speaking of the budget deficit and taxation proposal, Mr. Kamat explained to the electorate the details, and claimed that under the new party formations the Assembly had justified its control of the purse and exercised its tariff power with discrimination. He asked in contrast what were the results of the Non-co-operation movement in the same period. He showed that the Agricultural Conference of the previous day had misgivings about the Charkha even as a cottage industry for Ratnagiri, as no man here earned less than six annas per day. Finally, he asked the audience to scrap even the revised Non-co-operation programme, to work Swaraja from within the Councils, and fight the bureaucracy where necessary under the procedure of the Government of India Act.

Mr. Kamat was heard without interruption throughout.

AHMEDEBAD NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

A Swaraj-Ashram has recently been opened at Ahmedabad at which the volunteers are housed and fed gratuitously. An appeal has been issued that young men will strengthen the hands of the national workers by joining the Ashram and that well-to-do persons will liberally endow the Ashram to enable the management to give effect to the constructive programme of the Congress.

The rate-payers of Ahmedabad have been considerably surprised at the desire expressed by Government to charge Rs. 3,00,000 on the Municipal treasury for an engine for the Municipal water-works ordered without consulting the Municipality and latterly promised as an aid to the solution of the vexed problem of water-supply for the city.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The burning question of the medium of instruction is before the public for quite a long time. At present English is the medium of both instruction and examination. English has had its day. It has done much good and more evil.

It is now proposed to bring in Vernaculars as media for both. I do not know why the Senators are making such a fuss about it. Why cannot Kanarese in the Karnatak, Marathi in Maharastra, Gujrati in Gujrat and Sindhi in Sindh be introduced as media for both?

The laments in the reports of the examiners every year about the weakness of candidates in English are notorious. Years find this weakness growing in strength instead of disappearing.

The Schools and Colleges in the different provinces may be given chance for trying and testing the proposed changes. English may still be retained but not imposed.

Yours, etc.—

B. N. RAICHUR.

Dharwar, April 9.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

HAWKING OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

We most sincerely hope that with the disappearance of the Coalition we shall see the last also of modern Downing Street methods of filling important public posts. The circumstances attending recent appointments to the Washington Embassy, the Indian Viceroyalty, and more than one high legal office in this country are still fresh in the public memory. The filling of the vacancy created by Mr. Montagu's resignation has merely added another example to the list. The spectacle of great public appointments being hawked round the town, refused here and there, and finally accepted by some third or tenth choice, is not only unedifying but definitely detrimental to the public interest. It used to be the custom, and the very proper custom, that the utmost secrecy should be preserved in these matters, and the particular individuals who found themselves unable to accept the hon of taking service under the Crown should keep their own counsel. All the world knows, however, that the India Office was offered last week first to Lord Derby and then to the Duke of Devonshire, if not to others, before it was accepted by Viscount Peel. The Duke has kept silence, but Lord Derby has considered it seemly to announce in public both the offer which had been made to him and his reasons for having declined it. The fact that the reasons were purely party reasons rather increases than diminishes the offence—as it would certainly a few years ago have been considered. Even the best of public men are not always so free from vanity as to be willing to accept appointment as a *pis aller*. It has been suggested that the Duke of Devonshire declined the offer on this ground. We do not know whether that is true, and certainly we do not suggest that the Duke would have been a better man for the post than Viscount Peel; but it is obvious that after Lord Derby's speech the Government's choice was definitely narrowed.

There is no reason, however, as it happens, to suppose that any great public interest was involved in the choice between the three men who have been named. The appointment would in any case have been an essentially colourless one. The giving of the office to a Conservative has, of course, a certain definite party significance, but it does not imply any change of policy. The important and very welcome fact is that the office was offered in turn to three men who are not supposed to have any special knowledge of or interest in Indian affairs and who might therefore be expected merely to "carry on" and obey orders. That is as it should be. For our party we think that Mr. Montagu's policy was the right policy, but whether that is so or not, it is quite certain that a perceptible change of policy at this particular juncture could only have disastrous results. We are embarked in India upon an experiment of which the results are admittedly uncertain; but it must have a fair trial. We cannot afford to produce the impression that our India policy is deepndent upon the accidents of party warfare at Westminster. Those people who are calling, as the *Spectator* did last week, for the resignation of Lord Reading fail altogether, as it seems to us, to understand the urgent necessity of maintaining a consistent and coherent attitude towards the movement which Mr. Gandhi has created, and the demands of the Indian Moslems. Lord Reading's resignation would be a catastrophe. We do not think that he has made any serious mistake, but even if he had it would be his plain duty to stay where he is for the present. For his resignation would inevitably seem to imply a reversal of policy which has not, in fact, taken place, and is not likely at present to take place. As between Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George, the logic of events, as well as the general trend of public opinion, is all on Lord Reading's side; and Conservative opinion, on the whole, is fortunately on the same side. The Treaty of Sevres must be revised and revised in the direction indicated in the telegram which brought about the resignation of Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Gandhi has now been sentenced—to six years' imprisonment. Whether or not it was wise to arrest him is a question upon which it is very difficult, at a distance of several thousand miles, to form a confident opinion. But the policy of arrest having once been decided upon, the severity of the sentence was inevitable. The prisoner will no doubt become a legend, but he may be less dangerous as a legend than as an active agitator. That remains to be seen. What is clear is that there must be no grounds for supposing that Lord Reading's policy is about to be reserved; and that every effort must be made, while Mr. Gandhi is in seclusion, to remove the legitimate grievances of the Indian Moslem population. Mr. Lloyd George's strangely "pro-Greek" policy has been in almost direct opposition to very explicit pledge which he gave in the House of Commons just two years ago, in confirmation of the earlier pledge given in January 1918; and it needs to be explained or abandoned. The dismissal of Mr. Montagu for the indiscretion of having published the views of the Mohammedan population of India was no doubt justifiable; but the fact remains that its views are the views set forth in the offending telegram, and unless they are taken into account in the Conference which is to be held this week in Paris there is no prospect of peace in India.—"Westminster Gazette."

JAPAN'S NATIONAL WEALTH

GROSS TOTAL—YEN 86,077,000,000.

According to the investigation made by the Board of the Census, the Japan's national wealth is estimated at Yen 86,077,000,000, consisting of the following 24 items:—

Land, Mines, Sea, lakes, rivers and harbours-bays, Trees, Buildings, House-furniture and properties, Industrial machineries, Domestic-animals and fowls, Railway tracks and railways, Vehicles, Vessel, Acqueducts, Bridges, Materials, Industrial-products, Marine-products, Imports, Gold and silver coins and Bullions, Properties of all Departments, Imperial-properties, Bonds, etc.

Comparing the above figures with that of the pre-war time (1913) which amounted to Yen 32,043,130,000, it shows an increase of Yen 54,033,870,000. And the above figures can be divided into the following proportions:—

Yen 33,085,660,000 the value of Land; Yen 8,566,000,000 the value of Buildings; Yen 6,412,840,000 the value of Mines; Yen 4,596,980,000 the value of Sea, lakes, harbours and bays; Yen 2,355,910,000 the value of Coins and Bullions; Yen 345,942,000 the value of the Imperial properties composed of land, Imperial Estate Forests, buildings, household furniture, domestic animals and fowls, etc.

Yen 30,713,666,800 the value of the remaining items.

PARSI PIONEER BATTALION.

GRAND DISPLAY.

For the additional aid of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion Fund, a grand display by disciplined Parsi troops and of other items in connection with Physical culture came off yesterday (Monday) afternoon under the patronage of Lieut.-Colonel Lavie at the Royal Opera House in the presence of a large and Cosmopolitan gathering.

After the drill by "A" Company of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion had been gone through Lieut.-Colonel Lavie in the course of his speech said that he wished to say a few words about the experience he had derived from the Parsi Battalion. The Parsi community had an excellent power of organisation. One thing he was glad to see—and the most important one—was that they were getting down to training in physical fitness. If they wanted to do anything they must have an initiative and power of self-defence. All that could be attained by taking up various kinds of sports such as Boxing, Hockey, Football. The only complaint he had to make against the Parsis was that after their Parade was over in the maidan he could not get a match-box for his cigar. (Applause).

The rifle-drill by Parsi girls under the guidance of Major Guilletille evoked great applause from the spectators. The elaborate programme of the afternoon came to a close after Lieut.-Colonel Lavie had been garlanded.

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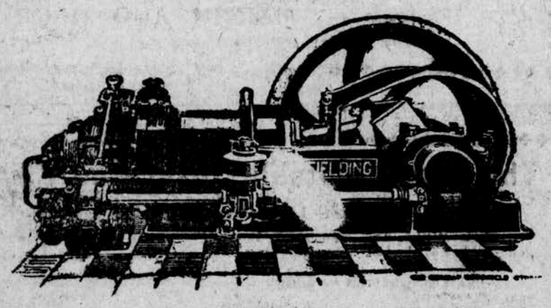

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